INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
I 1

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
I 2

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

HUMILIATING TREATMENT OF 'C' CLASS POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Bad Food And Rigorous Work.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF A RELEASED SATYAGRAHI.

The harsh and humiliating treatment accorded to C class political prisoners was described to a representative of "The Chronicle" by a well-known gentleman, who was recently released after serving his sentence for civil disobedience. He speaks from personal experience of three jails, the Arthur Road and Byculla jails in Bombay, and the Nasik jail.

The lot of the C class prisoners is very miserable. Both on admission and discharge from jails, they are made naked to have their persons searched. During their stay in jails, they are required to have their heads shaved clean, or allowed to keep only closely cropped hair.

A REVOLTING PARADE.

Then there is the food parade. The prisoners are made to sit on their toes in a line, and not allowed to squat comfortably on the ground when taking meals. Similarly there are bath parades and privy parades, the last being the most revolting as the prisoners are given only two or three minutes to ease themselves in the lavatories.

SCANTY CLOTHES.

The scanty clothes they are allowed are dirty and stinking. Besides the clothes, they are allowed ony one blanket and a coir mat, which they have to use both for covering themselves and for sleeping. They are allowed only two annas worth of washing soap in a month, which they must arrange to get from their homes. The zinc pots they are given are also very dirty and unclean.

No pencils, paper or other writing materials are allowed. This is a great hardships to students and others to whom writing work is a necessity. The jail library is very meagrely furnished, and only two books are allowed at a time.

UNHEALTHY FOOD.

The food given to the prisoners is unfit for human consumption. At 6 o'clock in the morning, they are given "Kanji" (soup) of "jowari", which is of a disgusting quality. At 10 o'clock, they are given their first meal consisting of two jowari "rotis" and a little dal. The rotis are also bitter in taste, and of such a bad quality, that those accustomed to decent food cannot eat even half a roti. In the evening they are given again two rotis with some vegetable which is really some sort of grass and can only be called a vegetable by apology. The vegetable is so hotly spiced that most are unable to eat it.

HARD AND UNCONGENIAL WORK

The work the prisoners are required to do is hard and uncongenial. It consists of coir opening, yarn twisting, tailoring etc. In opening the coir the hands are often severely bruised. All this work is exacted with the utmost rigour. The prisoners who are unable to finish the days' full work are handcuffed and put on a penal diet which is only "Kanji" and "roti".

The prisoners are practically cut off from any communication with their relatives and friends. Only one letter and one interview are allowed in three months. This is one of their greatest grievances.

Medical facilities are very inadequate. The doctors usually do their best, but they are handicapped, as the jail hospitals are very miserably equipped. The prisoners are usually kept in separate cells, and sometimes put together in barracks.

DUNGEONS OF BYCULLA JAIL.

In the Byculla jail, the cells remind one of the dark dungeons as described by Alexander Dumas in his account of Monte Christo. The floor is uneven, which makes it impossible to sweep it properly. The walls are not whitewashed or cleansed, and the cells are stinking with all sorts of unpleasant smells. There are no windows, and except one door, there is nothing else to let in light and air. After 7 o'clock at night, the cells are extremely dark and dingy, and often pestered with scorpions, lice and other insects.

The above is the account of the conditions obtaining in the Arthur Road, Byculla and Nasik jails. In other places, the conditions are much worse.

The B class prisoners are treated only a little better. They get the same kind of food as the C class. They are now deprived of the privilege they formerly enjoyed of having other convicts to wash their clothes and vessels and scrub their floors. All this they have now to do themselves. They are allowed no newspapers except the "Times Illustrated Weekly" once a week.

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE & EUROPEAN MILLS.

Proposals For Compromise.

It is understood that the Boycott Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has offered certain terms to the 24 European managed mills which are classed by the Committee as non-Swadeshi and on whose manufactures a ban has been placed. For some time past discussion for lifting this ban had been going on and it is understood that through Pandit Malaviya's intervention the Committee have now offered some specific terms. The terms which are not yet definitely known are being discussed by the management of the mills concerned, but no definite settlement has yet been arrived at.

BECAUSE THEY IMPORTED FOREIGN CLOTH.

The reason which led the Boycott Committee to place this ban was that the management of these mills were engaged in importing foreign cloth. It is therefore, likely that the terms offered by the Boycott Committee demand a definite undertaking from the managements of these mills that they will not import British cloth, or make use of any British materials in their manufactures.

TAHITI'S TRAGIC END.

Crew & Passengers Safe.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Wellington.—"Tahiti" sank in afternoon. All her passengers and crew are safely on board "Ventura" which will drop the local passengers and crew at Papoago and take the remainder to San Francisco.—Reuter.

HERTZOG ARRIVES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

South African Premier Hertzog, accompanied by Finance Minister Havenge, has arrived in London to attend Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

NAVJIWAN PRESS DISMANTLED.

Machinery To Be Sold In Bombay?

We understand that the "Navjiwan Press" of Ahmedabad, which has been confiscated by the Government for refusal to pay security under the Ordinance is being dismantled and the machinery is being removed to Bombay for sale as, evidently, there is little prospect of it being sold in Ahmedabad.

Turkey Denies Receipt Of Note.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Teheran.—The Turkish Foreign Office repudiates the report of the Turkish incursion on Persian territory, and denies receipt of the Note from Turkey.

Khosro Bey Turkish Ministr at Sofia has been appointed Minister at Teheran.—Reuter.

Ladies Arrested For Picketing.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Ten ladies were arrested at Burrabazar for picketing of foreign cloth shops.—Free Press.

The 'Tej' Threatened.

DELHI, Aug. 18.

A notice from the Senior Superintendent of Police C.I.D. Delhi warning the Editor, "Daily Tej" against publishing objectionable aricles was served to-day. The notice refers to certain articles that appeared in the "Tej" and threatens forfeiture of securi.y and probable prosecution in case of persistence in such raticles.—Free Press.

SUBHAS BOSE BECOMES ALDERMAN.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

At a special meeting of the Corporation, Sjt. Subhas Bose was elected Alderman in the place of Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta. Sjt. Bose got 48 votes while his rival Sjt. Gulam Hossain Shah got only 33 votes. Mrs. K. C. Dey presided.

Voting was by ballot and admission to the Press and Galleries was regulated by tickets. There were no unseemly demonstrations.—Free Press.

AKOLA, Aug. 18.

Three Congress volunteers followed by a procession of nearly 4,000 people, went to the reserved Forest, opposite Taluka Head Office and broke the Forest Laws by cutting tak wood. They were immediately arrested.—Free Press.

BOMBAY'S CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

Yesterday was the second day of the Congress Labour Week in the industrial areas of the city. The liberature that was distributed with in heep of a large number of Congress Volunteers was addressed to the working class people as well as to others. The leaflet dwelt on the problem of Indian unemployment and it was signed by Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi.

After 'Prabhat Pherries' there were street corner meetings in all the Wards. At 12-30 p. m. a mass meeting of workers was held at Lal Baug. The meeting was in a sense controversial as a group of people opposed to the Congress attempted in vain to tell the workers not to join the Congress.

ANTI-CONGRESSITS NOT WANTED.

The representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union, including Messrs. Kandalkar, Abdul Masjid, Tavde, Nerkar and Mapankar effectively answered the criticism levelled against those workers who have joined the Congress. The audience heckled the anti-Congress group and asked it not to address them in the future.

In the afternoon at 2-30 a big procession, consisting of 12 lorries of unemployed workers paraded the whole industial area and after visiting the Congress House via Arthur Road Jail went to Flora Fountain. It was led by Mr. Kandalkar and on behalf of the Congress in the absence of Mr. Dharmanad Kosambi, Messrs. Tyab Shaikh, Sunder Kabadi and H. Desai.

All throughout the march there were louds cries of "Inquilab Zindabad" "Congress Ki Jai," "Long Live Congress Flag" "Long Live the Red Flags" etc.

The procession was cheered by the onlookers throughout the route and returned to Lal Baugh via Crawford Market and Pydhowni. Another mass meeting in support of complete National Independence and the Congress was heed, after which the processionists dispersed.

At night in all the Wards public meetings in support of the Congress were held and a large number of workers were enrolled as members.

DEALERS IN SWADESHI
(Boycott Committee B. P. C. C.)

The Manufacturers and Dealers of Swadeshi Articles are requested to communicate with Mr. G. Desai for the purpose of the demonstrations of such articles in mill areas on Friday the 22nd instant which will be observed as a Boycott Day during the Labour Week.

Eight lorries have been reserved for this purpose and goods will be nicely advertised. The demonstration will be during the hours of 3 to 6 in the afternoon when a number of street corner lectures will be held and speeches delivered.

All those who are interested are requested to communicate on or before Thursday noon 21st instant with a list of their articles.

APPEAL FOR CARS FOR LABOUR WEEK.
(Satyagraha Committee)

The Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee requests the Public of Bombay to place at their disposal Cars and a dozen motor lorries for work in the mill area during the 'Labour Week.'

The cars and the lorries will be supplied with petrol by the Committee.

AKALI DAL VOLUNTEER SENTENCED.

Sirdar Tej Singh who was arrested on Saturday last on a charge of alleged robbery, while picketing before the shop of Krishnalal Kalyanji in Jamila Mohalla was sentenced on Monday at Girgaum Court to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate said that it was a case of picketing under Section 4, of the Picketing Ordinance and there was no intention on the part of the picketer committing any robbery and running away with the goods.

The Akali Dal members had gathered in full force in the court room and congratulated the accused on his conviction by raising repeated cries of "Sat Shri Akal."

CONGRESS LABOUR WEEK.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

6-30 a.m.—Prabhat Pherries of Workers in each Ward carrying Congress and Workers Slogans.

8-30 a.m. Distribution of handbills and Street Corner Meetings to propagate the best methods of establishing Complete National Independence.

12 Noon.—Meetings at the gates of factories and distribution of Congress Literature.

12-30 Noon.—12 Lorries of Workers to parade the streets.

8-30 p.m.—A Ward, Dwarkadas Lane, Holi Chakla, Fort.

8-30 p.m.—B Ward—Cement Chawl, Juna Nagpada.

8-30 p. m.—E Ward—Narsoo Wadi, Tank Bunder, Ghorupdeo.

8-30 p.m.—F Ward—Opp. Gold Mohur Mill Dadar Station Road.

9 p.m.—G Ward—Opposite Satyanarayn Temple, Worli.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA.

(From Headquarters, Congress House).

A General Rally of all soldiers will be held on Wednesday, the 20th instant at 6 a.m. sharp on Gowalia Tank Maidan, when platoons, propaganda divisions and guards batches will be formed.

All volunteers are ordered to be present in uniforms.

SMALL PARTIES OF AFRIDIS IN PESHAWAR.

Heavy Bombardment By Guns & Planes.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 18.

The Haji of Turangzai continues to be active in trying to raise a lashkar.

A few small parties of Afridis still remain in Peshawar. The Kajuri Plain is now clear of hostile Afridis, though some parties still remain in Aka Khel Plain south of Bara river. A party of Rajgul Kuki Khels, while withdrawing on the night of the 15|16th sniped at the Barley Hill picquet, in the Khyber. Some shots were also fired at an aeroplane reconnoitring near Bagh, in the Afridis Tirah. Small parties of tribesmen, who were seen moving in tribal territory east of Kohat Pass, did not fire at reconnoitring aircraft.

BOMBARDMENT AND AFTER.

In Kurram area, the Parachamkannis and Mussuzai have again been heavily bombarded, and have remained quiet, but so far have made no gesture of submission. An air reconnaisance was made over the Orakzai Section, but no signs of hostile movements were seen.—A. P.

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Repotrs from Peshawar received late this evening state that Martial Law was proclaimed in Peshawar City yesterday, and regulations framed by the Chief Commissioner were issued to-day.

The greater part of Afridi Lashkar has dispersed, but some gangs are believed to be still in the districts and a part of the lashkar is still remaining in the caves south of Bara river. A party under a leading hostile Mullah is touring Hassan Khel country east of Kohat Pass in the hope of enlisting the support of Hassan Khel and Jowaiki.

The Haji of Turangzai is still trying to stir up Upper Mohamands.

The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar saw a jirga of two sections of Utman Khel yesterday, and found their attitude to be good. They undertook to commit no more offences against Government, and promised to refrain from joining any hostile lashkar and to refuse passage to any hostile lashkar or other tribes. In view of this undertaking, eleven prisoners captured at Palai were released. The Orakzai attack on Kohat has not materialised.—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG TO BE EMBOSSED ON MUNICIPAL CORRESPONDENCE

Resolution In Ahmedabad Municipality.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has referred a Resolution moved by Dr. Ramaprasad to the Standing Committee for report. The Resolution requires all letter papers, envelopes, etc. used by the superior Municipal officers be embossed with the sign of the National Flag placed before their names.—Free Press.

Achievement Of R-100 Satisfies Air Ministry.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Rugby.—The achievement of airship R-100 in flying from Canada to Cardington, a distance of 3,000 miles in 57 hours which shows an average speed of 58 miles per hour, has given great satisfaction at the Air Ministry. A remarkable feature about the outward and homeward journey had been the stability of ship in flight.—B. O. W.

Australia's Bid For More Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Melbourne.—On the eve of his departure to attend the Imperial Conference, Mr. Scullin in speech to his colleagues, emphasised his intention to endeavour to make reciprocal trade arrangements and attempt to secure more British markets, by further preferences or scheme of bulk purchase.—Reuter.

The Nawab and Begum of Savanur and the Misses Boxall lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

DEVIDAS GANDHI SPEAKS FROM PRISON VAN.

Alleged Callous Treatment Of Political Prisoners.

SAHANI, SANTANAM, SHADIRAM—"PUNY EDITIONS" OF THEMSELVES.

DELHI, Aug. 18.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi who was undergoing imprisonment in Gujarat (Punjab) Special Jail, has been suddenly transferred to Sabarmati Jail, it is said, under direct orders of the Government of India. He passed Delhi in the Frontier Mail. He looked considerably pulled down obviously owing to unhealthy diet which he has been getting in jail ever since he gave up the special class food along with other inmates of Gujarat Jail as a mark of protest against the treatment meted out to "C" Class prisoners in the Punjab Jails.

"A LYING COMMUNIQUE"

Asked by the representative of the "Tej" about the recent communique of the Punjab Government contradicting the reports of alarming reduction in weight of some of the prisoners in Gujarat Jail, Mr. Devidas Gandhi characterised it as "A Lying Communique", he said: "I am astounded at the prevarication it contains. The Punjab Government categorically deny that Pt. Santanam, Mr. Sahani and others have lost any weight. I am in a position to say that the denial is false. Since they began to take "C" Class jail diet these two gentlemen have lost over 12lbs. each and they appear now like puny editions of what they were a month ago.

ALL LOSE WEIGHT.

But nearly all others have also lost in weight. Dr. Shadiram, for instance, has lost over 20 lbs. and looks exceedingly pale and thin. Headache and constipation have become very common and in many cases even little milk given under medical orders has not improved matters.

I am alright myself save for the loss of about 10 lbs. of weight which I gained. But, an ill effect which I share in common with others is that I have been rendered incapable of reading at a stretch for a long time. Mental and physical fatigue seem to be the direct outcome of the "C" Class diet.

I am pained at the unkind reference in the Government communique to Pt. Santanam's telegram to Mrs. Santanam. Pt. Santanam and others who answered anxious inquiries simply did not want to alarm their families. However, one sees now what use is made by the Government of domestic messages.

"ADDING INSULT TO INJURY."

The pretence about the nourshing qualities of the normal jail diet made in the communique is adding insult to injury. As a matter of fact the "C" Class food they get in Gujarat Jail is better than provided in other jails and in that it is at least eatable because they are allowed to supervise the cooking and they get cleaner rations. Even so it was positively harmful to health. But we are glad of the experience. We know how exactly the vast majority of our comrades are suffering. They, of course, cannot even supervise the cooking of their own food and are consequently served dirty food and in insufficient quantity. The Government is decidedly callous and vindictive in regard to the treatment of prisoners. Frankly speaking I had fully expected that the two main changes suggested by us, i. e. regarding diet and sleeping in the open would be accepted without delay as there was really nothing in the demands; they were so simple that they ought to have been sponsored by the jail administration itself in their own interest as much as in that of the prisoners. By conceding these demands the Government would have got in return peace and discipline in their jails. But, alas, the Government did not comply with that much.

TO SILENCE CRITICISM.

The future Governors and administrators of the land to whom Mr. Ramsay MacDonald made significant reference the other day in his speech, are perhaps some of them locked in the Gujarat Special Jail to-day. But the present administration disdains even to talk to them. We sent a most courteous communication which we put forward suggestions which admitted of no serious challenge as to their justice. We did not receive so far even an acknowledgment, but we have received something else instead, these daily transfers of whom you hear so often now. The object of these transfers seems to be to stop the agitation started by the Special Class prisoners. If that is so, I would tell the Government that there is sufficient mettle in the prisoners who will continue as usual to grin and bear it all.—Free Press.

LATHI CHARGE IN AMRITSAR.

Many Persons Reported Injured.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 18.

A largely attended public meeting of the Naujiwan Bharat Sabha was held in Sure-Ko-Mahal, Mr. Bhagat Ram presiding. As the Chairman got up to address the meeting he was asked by the police to surrender himself for arrest. He was arrested and four other persons, namely, Messrs. Kesha Ram, Kishan Singh, Mohd Shafi and Hirdya Nand took the chair successively and met with same fate.

After arrest they were removed in a police lorry. At this stage some police officials including two sergeants arrived on the scene and under orders of a Magistrate, who was present at the meeting, asked the public to disperse within three minutes.

The 3 minutes' time had not passed when the police began to make general lathi charge. About 200 persons are reported to have received injuries. The European sergeants entered the houses on the street and belaboured the people.

The police followed up the crowd who were dispersing even upto Karnan Deorhi and Jallianwala Bagh and maltreated whosoever came across their path. National Flag was torn into pieces. Great excitement was caused in the city. Mahalla people are reported to have decided to have a march at the very spot where lathi charges were made, while some of them are thinking of filing criminal proceedings against the police officers concerned.—Free Press.

SATIN'S SENTENCE.

Still Weak From Hunger.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Sjt. Satin Sen was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for violation of jail rules, the sentence to run concurrently with the previous sentence of 6 months'.

The proceedings were held in the Presidency jail, as it was stated that Sjt. Sen could not be taken to Court due to weakness consequent on his hunger-strike.

At the outset, Sjt. Sen made a statement saying that he did not know why the trial was held in the jail as he was fit for travel.

Sjt. Sen will be shortly taken to Darjeeling to take his trial for refusing to give his thumb-impression in the Darjeeling jail.—Free Press.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

Situations Vacant.

WANTED TRAVELLING AGENTS for hand-made cloth. Pay Rs. 30. Commission and T. A. security Rs. 100. For terms send anna stamp. M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R2904

WANTED--A qualified and experienced LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Bjay Hospital, Dungarpur. Pay according to qualifications. Please apply with copies of testimonials stating age and caste to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dungarpur State, (S. Rajputana.)
A 1383

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK and CASHIER on Rs. 160/ p.m. with future prospects. State your qualifications, age and nationality. Cash Security essential. Apply Box No. 211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
R3071

WANTED—AGENTS in every town on a commission at the rate of Rs. 45 for securing each set of five customers for getting Harmonium, Gramophone, Cycle free under the co-operative scheme. Please apply with Two annas postage stamp for rules and other papers Manager, THE KUNDU'S INDUSTRIES LTD., 47/3, Sankar Haldar Lane, Calcutta.

Medical.

BIRTH CONTROL.

Do you want to preserve the health and beauty of your wife. If so, use our infallible birth control Talisman. Wonderful preparation from a sage. No failure. Price Rs. 2 each 3 Rs. 5.

ALL-INDIA OCCULT HOUSE,
Dacca (Bengal).
M

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (TONIC) Its 40 days internal use turns white hair into jet black by the roots for ever. Besides this sharpens memory, aids eye-sight, confirms teeth, restores manhood, prolongs life. Price Rs. 10. Doorweshi Medical Works. No. 8 Laharia Sarai. (Bihar).
M 1382A

Trade Announcement.

MERCEDES—BENZ 21/50 H.P. Saloon Hardly Used 100 Miles. Registered this month. Owner buying bigger car same make. Apply S. GANPATRAO, C/O Dadajee Dhackjee and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
T R3066

CONVOCATION GRADUATES—Special Reduced Rates this week only. Have your photographs in robe which will be a lasting memento. 'EOS' STUDIO, 427, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
P R 3049

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—First floor of "Joyous Hall" with or without garage at 42, Lamington Road (Souter Street). Please apply COLIANYWALLA, Engineer Building, Princess Street.
C R 3014

TO LET from 1st September, 2 Blocks on 1st Floor and 2 on Ground Floor in Govind Nivas, Vile Parle (East) 8 minutes from Station but with best water and open all round. Moderate rents. Please apply D. P. KILLAWALA, Kurla Road, near Dixit Solicitor's Bungalow.
C 1440

Loans

WANTED—CAPITALISTS to invest from Rs. 500/-, to Rs. 10,000/-, in an unique scheme of quick, efficient and cheapest inland transportation, yielding 20 per cent certain profit. Apply to Box 87, Bombay.
L 1402

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

FRUITS AND SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES PEARS sent very carefully packed to any part of India by V.P.P. at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bandrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
P 1234

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

ONE-FIFTH DRAWBACK.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that under the provisions of Section 158 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation have, under their Resolution No. 2440 dated 2-7-1930 prescribed the following general conditions, in supersession of those hitherto in force, as the general conditions subject to which sanction may be given to a drawback of one-fifth part of the general tax leviable in respect of any building or land which is let to two or more persons holding in severalty and the whole of which is treated under sub-section (2) of the same Section as one property:—

1. Except with the special sanction of the Commissioner, no drawback will be allowed

(a) Unless the application for drawback is duly signed by the person primarily liable for property taxes in respect of the building or land, the subject of the application, or by his agent, and submitted to the Commissioner not less than three calendar months before the commencement of the half year to which the claim relates;

(b) Unless the form of "Declaration of vacancies by the owner", which will be sent by the Assessment Department to each applicant for drawback is also similarly signed by the person primarily liable for property taxes, or by his agent, and returned to the Ward Superintendent concerned within the time specified on page 1 of the form, and unless, if required to do so, an acknowledgment of its delivery to the Ward Superintendent or a postal or other acknowledgment of delivery is produced by the applicant;

(c) Unless the person from whom the property taxes are primarily leviable in respect of the building or land aforesaid has by notice under Sections 149 and 150 of the Municipal Act got such building or land transferred to his name in the Assessment Book or has applied for such transfer either before or within one month from the date of the issue of the form.

2. A drawback—of one-fifth part of the General Tax shall be sanctioned by the Commissioner in respect of buildings, any floor or floors of which are let to more than one tenant and in which the loss of rent to the owner of the building on account of vacancy in the six months preceding the three calendar months mentioned in Rule 1 (a) above is not less than 5 per centum of the rateable value. Provided that in the case of buildings newly erected, the said loss of rent shall be reckoned from the date of assessment of the building to the day previous to the first day of the said period of three calendar months.

NOTE:—"Agent" includes the owner's constituted Attorney, Clerk or Mehta, Bill Collector or any adult member of his family.

These conditions will come into force from 1-10-1930.

A. P. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 30th July, 1930.
1435

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and received upto 12 Noon 9th September, 1930, for the supply of miscellaneous and hardware materials such as Mild Steel rounds, flats, angles, High speed tools steels. Long strand steels. Metals, screws, files, bolts, H. S blades, bolts, nuts, crucibles, oils, paints, varnishes, electric accessories, cotton waste, clothes, Indian timbers, etc., etc.

A set of tender forms together with conditions of contract could be had on application to the undersigned at a cost of Rs. 3 per set. Tenderers should quote only for the items they deal in.

The undersigned reserves the right to accept any tender without assigning reasons.

A. K. SAVANT,
Controller,
Gwalior Engineering Works,
Gwalior C. I.
1433

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI GULAM RASOOL BIN HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM LAL MAHOMED, the sole heir and legal representative of the late Haji Mahomed Cassum Lal Mahomed has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, appurtenance, possession, use, lien, partnership, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Nensey Building, Military Square, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vatant ground or land of Pension and taxed (now redeemed) tenure situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 412. 87 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80, Collector's New No. D3615, Old Survey No. 79, and New Survey No. 5119 and Cadastral City Survey No. 793, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by by the Municipality of Bombay, under J. Ward No. 5759 (4) and 5759 (4a) and Street Nos. 235 C. and 235 O.C. and are bounded, on or towards the East by a Public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Shankar Bharathi Bhagwan Bharathi, on or towards the North by the property of Atmaram Keshav Kalsekar and on or towards the South by a Public passage.

Dated at Bombay this 18th day of August 1930.

J. S. RUTNAGAR AND COMPANY.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1437

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Rules 1 and 5, Order V, Act V. of 1908.)

(Civil Suit No. 2139 of 1929.)

In the Court of Judge Small Causes at Saugor.

Lakhmichand and others Modi of Saugor. Plaintiffs.

Vs.

SHANKERLAL Defendant.

Claim Rs. 470.

To SHANKARLAL, son of Nathuram, Caste Mawari, resident of Jalgaon District Jalgaon, East Khandesh.

Whereas Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 470 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 30th day of August 1930 at 11 o'clock in the noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 12th day of August 1930.

Seal.
Court of Small Causes.
JUDGE.

Notice—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce on applying to the Court and depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with the costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.
1433

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1930.

CANDIDATES for Degrees Nos. 142-166; 202-377; 400-996; 1101-1336 and 1402-1476 are requested to be present in the Convocation Hall at 4-30 p.m., punctually, to robe and have their places assigned them. Candidates Nos. 1-141; 167-201; 378-399; 997-1100; 1337-1401; 1477-1488 and all the Lady candidates are requested to be in attendance at the University Library Building at 4-15 p.m.

2. Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library not later than 5-15 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-20 p.m. Admission cards must be shown at the main entrance to the Hall.

By order,
D. J. WADIA,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 16th August, 1930.
1434

Public Notices.

Messrs. B. G. Parekh & Co.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
30, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BAPU KHOTE STREET OTHERWISE CALLED JAMBLI MOHOLLA WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. B. G. PAREKH & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Khandvala & Chhotalal, attorneys for Messrs. Hinduji Pragaji & Co. the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Essack Miya Haji Abdulla, the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of July 1927 made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on TUESDAY, the 9th September 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Bapu Khote Street otherwise called Jambli Mohalla without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 173-3/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 996-997, New Nos. 3179, 3180, Old Survey No. 1964-1965, New Survey Nos. 1220-1221 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 2712-2713 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 5913 and 5914 formerly under Street Nos. 35, 37 and 39-41 but now under Street Nos. 157-159 and bounded on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Bapu Khote Street on the north by the property of Khatri Isud Haji Ebrahim and on the south by the property of Dayabhai Tribhovandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Khandvala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at No. 35 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY.)

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th August 1930 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, hirda, wheat juwari, linseed, husk, toor, dry chillies, chalk and sweeping grain and cotton, cases of acid, empty card boxes, luggage, hair oil and cycle goods, packages of electric machinery, bundles of moonj, strings, wooden planks, gunny bags, jagree and general goods, iron barrel oil, drum of bleaching powder, empty gas cylinder, iron casks wooden crates, and other various articles, etc., etc.

N. B.—50 per cent. Cash deposit. Delivery against balance within 10 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.
1433

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO TILE MERCHANTS, BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MOSAIC CEMENT TILES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions from Messrs. Golwalla Katpitia & Co., attorneys for the party concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. S. Kopti & Co., of Mint Road will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 20th August 1930 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Room the following:—

1,417 Crates 1,700 square meter Italian Marble Mosaic Cement Tiles: 8 x 8.

128 Crates 157-1/2 square meter borders 8 x 4 and corners.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days of the sale. Inspection of the stock can be given by appointment. Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained and the patterns and samples can be inspected at the Sale Room of the undersigned.

Private offers will be received on or before the day of sale at the office of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 12th LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Desai & Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Chellaji Gomaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Chandrabai Hiru Balu Chabukswara, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11ht day of March 1929 sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those two pieces of Quit and Ground Rent land with dwelling house situate at Kamatipura 12th Lane assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 2004-2005 Street Nos. 32, 34 and 35 and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4471, 4472 and 4473 New Nos. 10962, 10963 Old Survey Nos. 4011, 4012 4013 and New Survey Nos. 6619-6620 and Cadastral Survey No. 436 Byculla Division and containing 26 square yards bearing New Street, Nos. 19-21.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Desai & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Amusements.

New Natika
'PURNA SWATANTRYA'
or Complete Independence.
will be shortly staged at
THE BOMBAY THEATRE.

This evening at 6-30 P.M.
Every evening at 6-30 p.m.
Two shows wednesday at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

BALMOHAN SANGIT MANDALI
presents
Chapekar with our 'Jacke. Coogan' in 'TWO HOURS' NATIKA.
"Prem-Devata"
"Prem-Devata"
at the
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road

Amusements.

TO-DAY AT 5, 7, 9, 11. | Royal Opera House | TO-DAY at 5, 7, 9, 11.

Here's a Mystery Baffling the Best Brains
THE MYSTERY OF THE TUSKER HEAD
in
You will Thrill You will Gasp. | THE DAREDEVIL | Your Nerves will tingle.

Featuring Miss RAMPIARI ARAB SANDOW & PEHLVAN
SHRI KRISHNA FILM CO.'S PRODUCTION.
Also Showing Krishna Film Co.'s Picture.
"Divine Lute" or "MADHU BANSRI."
Depicting the Life of SHREE KRISHNA.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

RIALTO CINEMA
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P. M.
As Big as it's IMMORTAL STORY!!!
Took 2 Years to Make!
You have never seen the like!
COST ONE MILLION DOLLARS
ALL LAUGHS
HERE
NOW
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
Greatest Human Drama Ever Screened

ALL TALKING
ANN HARDING
Her Private Affair
BETRAYED!
She had placed faith in a man who sought to blackmail her, and, rebelling, to save her honour, she—

A tremendous screen drama, packed with tense thrills, and deep appeal—a talking picture that will hold you in a wise-like grip to the final scene.

ALL MUSIC—ALL SOUND —ALL DIALOGUE.
ALSO
ALL TALKING COMEDY.
AND
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
FOR THE FIRST TIME
YOU WILL HEAR
INDIAN MUSIC
On The Talkie-Screen
IN
BEHIND THAT CURTAIN.
AN ALL-TALKING MYSTERY MELODRAMA
with
WARNER BAXTER.
LOIS MORAN
A Thrilling Drama of Scotland Yard and its inside workings in India, England, The Persian Desert and San Francisco.

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
10 p.m.
A Farcical Comedy
MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.
featuring
FRANKLIN PANGBORN.
Imagine the excitement when they find out that Prince Cutascabe from Calcutta is not a prince at all!

Come and enjoy yourself with your children and friends.
AT
BOMBAY SHOWS
Petit Compound
Gowalia Tank Road,
ALL THE FUN OF THE FAIR.

Commencing
Sat. 23rd Aug.

BOMB
A despot rues the day. He tried to rule a woman. Her defender saved her.

BOMB
Dare-devil riding suspense, intrigue, hidden cells, captive kings. A revelation of real doings, current in native States.

BOMB
Dagger and Sword against a ring of foes. Featuring JAL, ZILLU and ERMELINE.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

—:o:—

CORPORATION AND THE NATIONAL FLAG.
TO-DAY'S MEETING.

A public meeting of the residents and voters of Girgaum Ward will be held to-day at 8-30 p.m. at Morarji Gokuldas Buildings, Khetwadi, to support Mr. Chapsey's resolution before the Corporation to hoist the National Flag on the Corporation Buildings. Messrs. Khadilkar and others will speak.

Girgaum Ward Voters' meeting re hoisting of national flag on Municipal Buildings at (1) M. Gokuldas Building, Khetwadi, 8-30 p.m. (2) In M. G. Gandhi Hall, Fanaswadi. 9 p.m.

MEETING IN M. B. GANDHI HALL

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Seva Mandal (Fanaswadi Second Lane), a meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m. in the hall of Sjt. M. B. Gandhi to support the resolution regarding the hoisting of the National Flag on the Municipal Buildings.

Improvement Trust Board, 4-40 p.m.

University of Bombay, Annual Convocation, University Hall, H E the Chancellor presiding, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Celebration of anniversary of late Mr. K. R. Cama, Sir J. J. Mody to address, Ravelin Street, Fort 6-15 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

UDGAONKAR—Dr. D. B., Dental Surgeon, aged 28, of Typhoid at Matunga, on Sunday the 17th August, 1930, younger brother of Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar.

OBITUARY.

KAJIJI—Safiabai, wife of Mr. A M. Kajiji, died yesterday at her Residence "Dilkhoosh" Grant Road.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 20th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 a.m. on the 17th idem and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

The N Y K steamer "Rangoon Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 16th August and is due to arrive here on Wednesday afternoon the 20th at 3 p.m. S. S. "Penang Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 17th instant and is expected to arrive here on or about 17th September.

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 16th instant. Passengers travelling by the P and O Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

The following students have been elected to the Working Committee of the Bombay Students' Union:—

Miss Mandakini Mehta
Miss Freny Bhesania
Miss Ami Moos
Mr. Vinay M. Desai
Mr. Taher Kathawala
Mr. K. C. Marfatia
Mr. B. K. Vibhakar
Mr. S. K. Shah
Mr. S. C. Vin
Mr. C. C. Mehta
Mr. C. C. Chagla
and Mr. J. Muzumdar.

TARIFF BOARD.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

In connection with the gold and silver thread enquiry, the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of Mr. A. T. Palanpurvala at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.—A. P.

Desh Sevika Sangh.

—:o:—

PUNJABI LADIES' MEETING.

A meeting for the Punjabi ladies, will be held on Wednesday at 3 p.m. at Sukhanand Dharmashala when speeches will be made on "The Duty of Women in the Present Struggle." Well-known speakers will address the meeting.

PICKETING SEVIKAS.

(Through Desh Sevika Sangh.)

All the Picketing Sevikas are requested to be present punctually at the time given to them. We wish to thank the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya and all the performers for the benefit performance they gave to the Desh Sevika Sangh and also their contribution.

HAND MADE SLIVERS.

We desire to inform the public that we are able to supply hand-made slivers. They can be had from the Rashtriya Stree Sabha Office- Congress House.

CAG

MILL AREA RESOUNDS WITH LIVELY DEMONSTRATIONS.

—:o:—

Unemployed Labourers Parade Streets.

With a view to place the problem of unemployment and its consequent miseries glaringly before the labour population of Bombay, the "War Council" observed what is known as the "Unemployment Day" on Monday, forming part of the Congress Labour Week.

In this connection the labour area witnessed lively demonstrations from early morning. Volunteers of the National Militia visited the mill gates with parties of "unemployed" and delivered lectures on the urgent need of Swaraj to deal with questions like unemployment, the wide prevalence of which is crushing masses of the nation.

In the afternoon a fleet of lorries full of unemployed labourers paraded the streets in the mill area shouting National slogans.

MALAVIYAJI'S TRIBUTE TO FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

Hopes it Will Be Kept Up As Permanent Institution.

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya visited to-day morning the local Free Emergency Hospital at Lal Wadi conducted under the superintendence of Dr. K. Kothari, and made the following observation in the Hospital Visitors' Book:—

"It is a privilege to visit such a good institution. The doctors who have organised it and are nursing it and the public who have supported it have earned the gratitude of the country for the valuable service which they have been rendering to their fellowmen. The value of the contribution in the country's struggle for freedom is great. I hope the Hospital will be kept up and be a permanent centre for humanitarian work for all time."—Free Press.

BORAH SANITORIUM DISPUTE.

Charity Trust Upheld By Appeal Court.

The Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgaoker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal regarding the Churney Road Borah Sanitorium founded by the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy.

The original suit was filed by one of the grandsons of Sir Adamji, Akberally Abdulhussein Adamji Peerbhoy, and others on behalf of the Dawoodi Borah community for a delaration that the sanitorium was a charitable trust. The trying judge Mr. Justice Madgaoker held that the property was endowed as a charitable trust by the late Sir Adamji, and that the defendants (sons of Sir Adamji) had no right to the exclusive use of a portion of the building for their family. The judge also directed the defendants to be removed from their position as trustees. Against this the defendants appealed. Pending the appeal, the Appeal Court allowed the defendants to continue in occupation on a nominal rent.

APPELLANTS TO VACATE.

The appeal came on for argument before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgaoker. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, confirming the decision in favour of a charitable trust. The defendants were ordered to vacate within two months.

The case created a great interest in the community, the parties being leaders of rival factions, Borahs assembled in the Court to Large numbers of the Dawoodi watch the proceedings.

Mr. Coltman with Mr. Chaswala, instructed by Messrs. Daholkar and Jeshtaram appeared for the appellants.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. Daphtary instructed by Messrs. Pereira Amin and Fazulbhoy, Solicitors, represented the respondents (plaintiffs).

Monsoon Active.

POONA, Aug. 18.

Monsoon has been strong in North Bengal and Orissa and normally active in Lower Burma, Ma-East Central Inda, Bombay Deccan, East United Provinces, and the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Konkan, Malabar, and local in Bengal, Orissa, West United Provinces, Est Central India, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, and North Madras Coast A few falls have occurred n Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central Provinces, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province and Southeast Madras.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in plains of East United Provinces, increase in Lower Burma, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and along and near Hills of United Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning:- Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy in Lower Burma.

Earthquake Report:- An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin abuot one thousand four hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 18 hours 4 minutes on Sunday, Aug. 17.—A. P.

NATIONAL SONGS.

—:o:—

Saraswati Vidyalaya Concert.

(By Our Special Representative.)

The Saraswati Sangeet Vidyalaya organised a concert and variety entertainment at Hira Baug on Sunday evening in aid of the Desh Sevikas, Srimati Ratanben Mehta presided. The national songs and dialogues about Swadeshi, to which this institution seems to have given special attention, evoked spontaneous applause from the audience which filled the hall and its galleries. Without needless elaboration of the detailed work of the students, it may be mentioned that Masters Jivekar, Khambhata and Naik rightly earned popular favour. Sjt. Shankerrao Kapileshwar's "Tabla Taranga" revealed remarkable skill. The continuity of resonant melody, obtained from a set of beautifully tuned "Tabla," Sjt. Shankerrao achieved that evening could only be a rare experience. Equally remarkable was the song "Charkha Chala. Chala ke" by young Hindu and Parsi girls. For once, at least, the voice was music. And, the young lady who conducted the chorus, unquestionably, possesses the, hitherto unfathomed possibilities of a rich voice. If she and her friends could lead the "Prabhat Ferries" every one must listen. Srimati Ratanbehn Mehta thanked the Saraswati Vidyalaya for their assistance to the Desh Sevikas. The Sevikas had proved, by their strenuous work in all kinds of weather and under all conditions the strength and spirit of service of the so-called weaker and helpless sex. Their work of picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops was more than proof. She wished every one of her sisters and brothers would wear khadi and thus carry out the message of service inspired by the day that was sacred to the Vaishnavas, the day of the birth of Sri Krishna. That message of service was no other than Mahatma Gandhi's message. Everyone knew his favourite Vaishnava hymn.

A NOTABLE ENTERPRISE.

—:o:—

Morning Concerts.

On Sunday the management of the "Rialto" initiated a new and notable enterprise With the assistance of Prof. Deodhar and his colleagues they were enabled to offer that morning a programme of vocal and instrumental music of more than common interest to the appreciative audience present on the occasion. "Sarangi," "Jal Taranga," Prof. Deodhar's orchestra, his songs and songs from his colleagues completed the modes and melodies for the morning. Mr. K. H. Vakil thanked the Globe Theatres Co. Ltd., for their praiseworthy undertaking and explained on their behalf to those present the aims and object with which it was started He knew that it was the work, particularly of Messrs. Sidwa and Ratnagar, that helped Prof. Deodhar to provide for lovers of Indian music in Bombay the facility they, hitherto lacked. The object of the Sunday morning concerts was, Mr. Vakil remarked, to secure for eminent musicians the common stage where they could foster the interest and taste of the average citizen. The morning concerts were, he added, helpful, moreover, to those who were desirous of listening to morning melodies which were, usually, omitted in the orthodox programmes of music in the evening. But the system of concerts, where eminent artistes both inside the city and outside were to be invited, was not meant to be restricted to morning programmes only. If the management would be advised of the probable arrival or visit of an artiste or artistes of unusual fame or distinction, they would endeavour to arrange for evening concerts on Saturday. Mr. Vakil was told that they were already negotiating for the services of such popular favourites as Sjts. Padhye, Narenrao Vyas, Sjt. Sunderabai and Sjt. Manji Khan, son of the well-known Ustad Alladia Khan.

Mr. Vakil, concluding his speech, observed that if enterprises, like the one inaugurated that morning, continued to advance art, Bombay would soon reveal its soul to those who had hitherto seen only its body and, sometimes its mind. He wished its response would make it a popular and established success.

PROGRESSIVE MUSIC.

—:o:—

Maharashtra Vidyalaya Concert.

(By Our Special Representative.)

The fourth anniversary of the Maharashtra Sangeet Vidyalaya was celebrated on Saturday. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding. A varied and lengthy programme of music, vocal and instrumental, entertained the crowded audience at the Blavatsky Lodge. As one conducted exclusively by the students" of the institutions, the programme was creditable. It marked, on the whole, a high average of standards of instruction in music. Master Janardhan's confident and precise skill on the "Tal" and "Tabla Taranga," Miss Gokhale's lively and delectable melodic rhythm and Master Phadke's fervour were features that distinguished the evening.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, in his concluding speech, observed that he was delighted with the splendid work displayed by the students of the Maharashtra Sangeet Vidyalaya. He appreciated the services of Maharashtra which seemed to him to have gone ahead of Gujarat in music. He referred to the proposal for recognition of music by the Bombay University. He assured the audience that he would help them to win the recognition. But he advised them not to go a begging to the University. Petitions and gentle, periodic reminders were of no use. He advised Prof. Deodhar and Mr. K H. Vakil to continue agitating for the recognition day to-day until the University was brought in line with their demands. In the meantime, he suggested, the work of instruction along the higher standards of music should go on He was sure, with the help of his friends, Pt. I. N. Bhatkhande, and Pt. Vishnu Digamber they would soon be able to frame a workable scheme. He was not in favour of blind obedience to conventions in music. He wanted Indian music to progress along with the progressive demands and spirit of the age.

Belgaum Leaders Jailed For Cutting Shindi Trees.

BELGAUM, Aug. 16.

Messrs. Basvaneppa Kotgi, Kadir Saheb, and Shaik Shanker Joshi were convicted for 6 months' under Section 144 and for 3 months' under Section 427 in addition to a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month more. Jambu Bhadale, Dashrath Mirji Onkar Goladar and Guruling Teli got 4 months' under Section 144 and 2 months' under Section 427 besides a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 1 month more. The sentences are to run concurrently. They were charged with cutting Shindi trees. Kadir Saheb had already got 9 months' under Section 117. Shindi trees are daily cut in Pachapur.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

AUSTRALIA MAKES 159.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

At tea interval Australia were 159 for no loss.—Reuter.

First Australian wicket fell at 159, when Ponsford shed his wicket to Peebles for 110. Woodfull who was next batsman out contributed 54. At close, Australia were 215 for two wickets.—Reuter.

ITALY'S EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS: 1475.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Rome.—Official communique states that return of number of fugitives from recent earthquake who were previously believed to be dead reduces total death roll to 1,475. Government promises to publish full list of names, to confute "enemies of Italy who have grossly exaggerated extent of disaster."—Reuter.

SIRDAR'S BROTHER ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

Mr. Kashibhai Patel, brother of Messrs. Vithalbhai Patel and Vallabhbhai Patel, has been arrested under the Boycott Ordinance at Karamsad, their native village.—A. P.

ATTEMPTED SUTTEE.

PATNA, Aug 18.

A case of alleged attempted 'suttee' is reported from Daihar village. Hazaribagh District. It is alleged that the wife of one Jallal Pande, who was seriously ill, had declared that she would become a 'suttee' if her husband died. This information reached the police, who immediately hurried to the village, but before they arrived Jallal had died and the cremation was in progress. It is alleged, that the widow had already mounted the funeral pyre but just jumped off from it as the police arrived though not before she had been badly burnt. She and a few others who are alleged to have abetted her, are being prosecuted.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION: VOLUNTEERS ACQUITTED.

The jury at Thana acquitted and the Judge Mr. B. N. Sanjana accepted the verdict—Sjts. Raghunath Ponkshe, Pralhad and Manik all of the Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp, who were charged with distributing leaflets entitled "Call to the Police" (containing the Working Committee's Resolution) to the military officers at Santa Cruz. The jury considered the matter for half-an-hour before giving a verdict of not guilty.

KHADI IN ANDHRA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will publish the following in your esteemed journal. I have reliable information that there is any amount of Shuddha Khadi made in Andhra for which the peasants can get no sale. Bales upon bales are lying idle, while we on this side are so badly in need of it. It can be obtained from:

Miss P. Kameshwariamma,
C/o Sjt. P. Sundaresvarao, Vakil,
Rajahmundry,
Andhra.

She guarantees that the Khadi is absolutely pure. The activities of the Charkha Sangh seem not to have penetrated to those villages as yet, so some of the Khadi does not bear the Congress Stamp. But would it not be a good idea to send a few workers there, who, after assuring themselves of the purity of the Khaddar, might thereafter release it for sale, advertise it, stock it in accredited Khadi Bhandars, and so on? The poor peasants there, I am told, are in great straits, as there is no demand for this Khadi, and it is all lying on their hands.

I have also with me a most beautiful comb, made in Jessore. It is exquisitely made, light, strong, and cheap. It was bought at the Madras Swadeshi Exhibition. All information can be obtained from:

Mrs. Swaminathan,
"Gilchrist Gardens",
Chetput,
Madras.

Yours, etc.,
R. TYABJI.
Baroda Camp.

"INSULTING"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The episode reproduced by you under the above heading from the copy of a letter written to Messrs. Smith Bros. Ltd., Dentists of Calcutta, by Mr. D. D. Khandelwal, protesting against the treatment he met with on his visit to their offices because he was dressed in Indian fashion, reminds me of an incident when I met a really good Englishman on my return journey from Basra in 1921, who very much resented and disliked the arrogant and silly attitude adopted by a few others of his own country towards me and other Indian gentlemen, though we were also all first class passengers on the same boat. He rightly characterized it as a piece of arrogance and impertinence on their part and told us plainly that it was the false racial pride and swoshen-mindedness in some Englishmen, officials and others residing in India, that was one of the chief and direct causes of the Indian agitation, which was then also very rampant. He called it quite ungrateful on the part of those who behaved like that towards respectable people of the country, whose salt they ate. He admitted like a true gentleman that there was undoubtedly a more autocratic rule and the Englishmen's hold over India was much stronger before than was the case lately as a result of such agitation, but still the people were then apparently more contented because they were ruled and treated in a more decent and sympathetic way, as most of the ruling classses were tactful and noble-minded officials that were sent to India selected from higher circles of English society, whereas unfortunately for both the countries one finds now that such sympathetic, tactful and nobleminded officials are very rare to be found. Hence it was that one not seldom came across very undesirable persons of bad taste like those concerned in my episode referred to above and in the one reproduced by you from the "A. B Patrika." It is better and more dignified for us therefore to leave such persons severely and contemptuously alone if they have not the courage, courtesy or sense to appreciate the true spirit of patriotism in men of the country, where they live and whose salt they eat.

It was from this very gentleman —who was himself a highly placed military official—that I gratefully remember to have learnt many good things on the question of politics affecting England and India as well as on the subject of character and principles that influence so much one's career in life. I was so well impressed by him that since that time I have given up putting on English dress in which I used to move about before. This nobleminded Englishman truly appreciated the people in their own national costumes, whereas in the episode of Mr. Khandelwal the story is quite different.—Yours, etc.

PATRIOTIC PARSI.
Ahmedabad, August 5, 1930.

Khandwa Congress Secretary Jailed.

—:o:—

KHANDWA, Aug. 15.

Seth Raichand Nagda, Secretary Khandwa Congress Committee was sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 500 or a further 3 months' R. I. under sections 117 and 145 I. P. C.

Government High School boys hoisted a National Flag over the Building and Seth Raichand was called by the officers to induce the boys to take it down.

He tried but failed and was arrested after 18 hours consultation among the officers.

YOUNG BOYS JAILED.

—:o:—

For Asking People Not To Pay Taxes.

HOSHIARPUR, Aug. 18.

Orders have been pronounced by the Additional District Magistrate in cases against Kang Raj (a boy of 11 years) Sat Dev Kapal (a boy of 13) and Sham Lal (a boy of 15) under Section 3 of Ordinance 6.

It was said the three accused made speeches on 23rd July at Hariana in which they instigated the people not to pay land revenue and taxes. The former two were asked to furnish a security of Rs. 200 each which they refused. They were sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment. The latter was asked to furnish a security of Rs. 300 for three months, which he also refused and was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. They did not take part in the proceedings.—Free Press.

HUBLI, Aug. 18.

Sjt. K. S. Kulkarni, who was summoned to appear before the District Magistrate for having read and distributed in a public meeting the Working Committee's resolution regarding the duties of the Police and the Military has been sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to a further imprisonment of one month.—Free Press.

SPORTING NOTES.

—:o:—

Stubling's Next Fight.

Young Stubling who recently knocked out Phil Scott, the British Champion of the Wembly stadium has signed up to meet K O. Christner of Akron, Ohio at Macon, Georgia on Sept 1.

Tests at Manchester:—

Twenty-five years since Definite Result:—

Not since England won in 1905 has a Test match played at Manchester had a definite result. The record is England 3 wins. Australia 2 wins. 8 draws, as follows:—

1884—Match drawn.
1886—England won by four wickets.
1888 England won by an innings and 21 runs.
1893—Match drawn.
1899—Australia won by three wickets.
1909—Match drawn.
1902—Australia won by three runs.
1905—England won by an innings and 80 runs.
1909—Match drawn.
1912—Match drawn.
1921—Match drawn.
1926—Match drawn.
1930—Match drawn.

ENGLAND MAKES 405 IN 1ST INNINGS.

Sutcliffe and Wyatt resuming England's first innings, carried the total to 367 when Sutcliffe gave a catch to Oldfield off Fairfax, his individual score being 161. It was Fairfax who took Wyatt's wicket also, England Captain then being 6. The innings came to end at 405 and Australia, going in on their first innings, had made 36 for no loss at lunch interval.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

(JANUARY NEW 1931.)

New York, Aug. 18.

Previous Closing Rate	11.52
To-day's Opening Rate	11.42
Difference	—.20
To-day's Closing Rate	11.06
Difference	—.56

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

(JANUARY NEW 1931.)

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Previous Closing Rate	6.38
To-day's Opening Rate	6.25
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	6.15
Difference	—.23

Broach Expectation A|M Rs. 204

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Aug. 18.

Silver Ready	16-13-0
Difference	plus 0-9-0
Silver Forward	16-13-0
Difference	plus 0-9-0

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Shravan	43-0-0
Bhadrava	42-11-0

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to October.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling 1/5 25/32 Sept./Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Aug/Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 Aug-Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 Sept.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 108 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.87 1/8 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/8 18th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 16th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 16th inst.
London/Belgium 34.840 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.04 16th inst.
London/Italy 93.00 16th inst.
Gold £4-5-0 15th inst. £4-5-0 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 3/16 15th inst. 16 1/4 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 3/16 15th inst. 16 1/4 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 1/2 16th inst. 35 5/8 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/4 per cent 15th inst. 2 1/4 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 21/32 per cent 15th inst. 2 21/32 per cent 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 3 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 per cent
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 83|13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/6
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/6
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/6
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 99
4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 85/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/6
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/12
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99|13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 100|4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933|36 Rs. 100|1.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/4

FORWARD RATES.

1st September Settlement.
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-10-0.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-2-0.
Tone of Market:—Very Steady.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 18-8-30, Colaba Point 0.09 inches; Fort 0.20 inches; J. J. Hospital 0.26 inches.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 42.99 inches; Fort 48.73 inches; J. J. Hospital 46.40 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928, Colaba Point 64.79 inches; Fort 78.27 inches; J. J. Hospital 60.50 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Colaba Point, 44.52 inches; Fort 60.85 inches; J. J. Hospital 48.84 inches.

National Insurance Coy.,

LIMITED.

Head Office:—9, Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA.

INDIAN CAPITAL INDIAN MANAGEMENT

FOR INDIANS

All policies on which at least one full year's premium has been paid and issued on the life of any person who suffers incarceration in gaol for any political offence and which lapse or for non-payment of premiums while the assured is in jail will be kept in force for at least one year from the date of lapse or for such further period as may be sanctioned by the Directors.

Total Assets Over ... Rs. 1,50,00,000
Claims Paid Over ... Rs. 67,00,000

INSURE WITH AN INDIAN COMPANY AND DO YOUR DUTY TO YOUR COUNTRY AND YOUR FAMILY.

Branch: BOMBAY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

or R. G. DAS & Co., *Managers*

Two Attractive Flats To Let.

To Vegetarian Hindus, Monthly Rent Rs. 120, 135, for Permanent Tenants, in Raval Building, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co.

Apply OWNER, Third Floor.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Midvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Be Over-Fatigued and Depressed! Why not try from to-day?

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

½ lb. As. 12, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8 1½ lb. Rs. 2-8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1930.

AT SEA.

—:o:—

Mr. Arthur Moore preaches in the columns of the "Statesman" of Calcutta a severe sermon to the Government of India. It is a belated sermon, having the pathetic air of "I told you so". If only the Simla Olympians had listened to the warnings of this Calcutta Moses, if they had seen the necessity of taking counsel from him six months ago, would they have been in their present patently difficult position? Mr. Arthur Moore does not think so and explains away in a lengthy contribution, lamenting the folly of the Government of India and extolling, by implication, his foresight, of which, alas, no advantage was taken. This is a hard world and Arthur Moores are difficult to please, but for the sake of the British Empire, for "saving" India to that Empire they must continue their mission of preaching to the unconverted. Mr. Moore's solution of the Government of India's difficulty was short and simple. The Baldwin Cabinet that appointed Lord Irwin, Viceroy, were not aware what a gem was—we shall not say "blushing"—lying unnoticed on Calcutta's Strand: otherwise they would have appointed him instead to be their Agent in India. As Viceroy Mr. Moore would have applied his remedy for the Indian political "malaise" and "the civil disobedience movement would never have got going". Says Mr. Moore: "If Mr. Gandhi and the Working Committee of the Congress had been locked up for six months in the beginning of January, when they proclaimed secession from the Empire, non-recognition of its laws and refusal of taxes, they would be freemen now", and there would have been no civil disobedience. But fates have been hard upon Mr. Moore. All he could do for saving India was to make speeches in the Legislative Assembly and air his views in the "Statesman". However, he is not the man to lose courage and he attacks, in his latest contribution to the "Statesman", Simla officialdom for its "intrigue", for its folly in allowing 'the heather' to get 'ablaze' with the consequence that the bureaucracy is "driven to repression". But what his remedy? It is stated in cryptic terms and this is an indication that Mr. Moore is quite at sea when it is a question of proposing a solution of the Indian problem. He asks the European non-official community in India: 'Which is better—a liberalism which is frankly for the sake of immediate economic consideration and which they admit may prove ruinous to India in the end, or the views of the necessarily silent public servants, who at least are thinking about India?' And Mr. Moore's problem is how poor India "can be saved". It must be done by "thinking" and still more "thinking." He adjures his countrymen: 'Let us all think about India, and love the land we live in. The more we do so the less we shall believe that she can be saved by non-co-operators or the moral and economic ideas of her boycott."

Here is a clue to this exhortation to indulge in thinking and thinking with a dash of "love" for the "land we live in". We notice that Mr. Arthur Moore's friends of the European Association in Calcutta recently thought very hard and gave expression in post-prandial oratory to the results of their thinking under the benevolent chairmanship of Sir Hubert Carr, the Calcutta commercial magnate who declared some weeks ago that three were now no die-hards among Europeans in India. The declared results of this intensive thinking indicate that die-hardism has not only gone out of fashion in Calcutta but that it is a weed growing in rank luxuriance. And the die-hards are very bitter over the Indian boycott, over those "moral and economic ideas" of that boycott which have drawn forth acrimonious comment from Mr. Moore. He and his like will be well advised to take warning in time that Indians do believe in the morality and the healthy economics of the boycott and even "immediate economic considerations" should induce Mr. Moore's counting-house friends that it is wise policy to recognise that the boycott has come to stay. Its negative aspect may abate or even vanish, if Britain is wise enough to meet the Indian National Demand, but its positive aspect, the Swadeshi movement will flourish, if the temper of the rising generation of India is any index of its desire to make the country economically self-sufficient. Why do Mr. Moore and his kind obstinately shut their eyes to a fact which foreign publicists easily recognise, the fact that Indians are not prepared to tolerate "overlordship"? As the New York "Nation" points out in its latest issue, "denunciation of Nationalists in the unconscious tones of the overlord" by Lord Irwin in his address to the Legislative Assembly, his putting upon the Nationalists the 'original blame' does not help matters. "Unity" of Chicago rightly observes that what the present acute unrest in India has revealed is that England's mission in India is not "to lift Indians up" but to hold them "in perpetual economic bondage". A French newspaper shrewdly remarked recently that the problem in India is how to discover a solution to the unpleasant riddle "India is rich but Indians remain poor." And discerning people in parts of the world not under the political surveillance of Mr. Moore's countrymen believe that Mahatma Gandhi's policy of basing his movement upon non-violence and truth and his message of the spinning wheel will help in solving the riddle.

But it is not in Calcutta alone that there is a desire to misrepresent Indian aspirations. "Scrutator" in the "Indian Daily Mail" is prepared to call all those, who are unwilling to do "pooja" before Indian Liberalism, antagonists of peace. He accuses both the opposing forces in the national struggle "of being stupidly obstinate and obstinately stupid", thus indulging in an unmerited and unjust condemnation of the Congress which has always been for honourable peace and which is fighting for the legitimate and inherent right of the people to determine their future—a right which Britain and her agents in India persist in denying to them. "Scrutator" chooses to forget that it is those who refuse to come to an honourable understanding who are keen on "safeguards" and their idea of peace is that it must be one in which the "safeguards" they dictate are meekly accepted. It is grossly unjust to the "Bombay Chronicle" for "Scrutator" to accuse this journal of showing "frank antagonism" to peace negotiations because in a leading article deploring the attitude of die-hards of the "Civil and Military Gazette" type we declared that "although an honourable peace is very desirable a challenge to it does not come from the side of Indians." We are ready to concede that Lord Irwin is most anxious to conciliate India. But evidently either his methods of conciliation are strange or he is not able to assert his authority as Viceroy against the obscurantist counsels of his die-hard colleagues. So far the only contribution that his Government have made towards peace is to give the Police a free hand everywhere and permit the issue of absurd orders such as that issued yesterday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate banning the drilling at the Esplanade of the Congress volunteers than whom there is no body of men more anxious to preserve, and more capable of preserving peace. We can understand "Scrutator's" difficulty. After all, he thinks 'the feeling in the country will be satisfied with a very considerable advance towards self-government." We are glad he has come out in his true colours. But he has no business to indulge in gross misrepresentation of the views of those who do desire honourable peace and to whom honourable peace means Indians becoming as complete masters in their own country as Englishmen are in their own.

ON ANGLO-INDIAN HYSTERIA.

—:o:—

The "Civil and Military Gazette" continues to howl for the head of the Congress. It is gratified that Martial Law has been promulgated in Peshawar. But it is difficult to please and is desirous of more. "Our regret is that the decision is so belated, for we consider that, such action has been justified for a long time, not only in Peshawar but also in other parts of India where Congress activity has wrought such havoc with trade and industry." We can understand the "Civil and Military Gazette" expressing an unmistakable partiality for the cave-man stuff. Seriously, however, we feel we must sympathise with it. The Congress has taken such complete possession of its brains that it cannot but see it everywhere and at every provocation. The disease, we fear, may assume graver proportions and it is not unlikely—as the next step—for the much harassed lady to begin encountering the monster in her sleep. A piercing scream for help followed perhaps by a run along the Lahore Mail with half a dozen sergeants in pursuit of a rudely awakened and very much frightened "sleeping beauty"—the very idea makes us shudder. We hope some cure will be found for the disease of the "Civil and Military Gazette" before it is too late.

WRONG REMEDY.

—:o:—

We understand that the Government of Bombay are discussing proposals to effect retrenchment in administrative expenditure with a view to ameliorate the financial misery in which they are involved and one of these proposals is the reduction of the salaries of the sub-ordinate staff by about 20 per cent. If this news is correct we welcome the desire for retrenchment in public expenditure, but must at once warn Government that they will be embarking on a wrong policy, if they only cut off the small poppies, leaving the luxurious abundance of the tall ones untouched. That would, of course, be an easy device in effecting economy, but its value and efficacy are doubtful while its injustice is gross. It should be possible for the Government of Bombay to recommend to the Secretary of State the urgency of reducing the strength of the "Security Services" in this Presidency, pointing out to him that men from the Provincial Services can carry on the administration without loss of efficiency. Such a recommendation presumes, of course, a radical change of outlook in the Government of Bombay regarding the "Steel Frame." It should be possible for them also to dispense with those "post-boxes," the Divisional Commissionerships. These posts in the Indian Civil Service are superfluous and are a heavy item in administrative extravagance. And it should be still more possible for the Government to reduce to the absolutely necessary minimum the variety of allowances which the Security Services enjoy. They should again do away with the forthcoming official exodus to Mahableshwar. Economy in higher places is practicable instead of indulging in pruning operations in the subordinate ranks.

COMFORTING HIS COUNTRYMEN.

—:o:—

Mr. A. E. Watson, London editor of the "Pioneer Press of India", essays the difficult task of comforting his countrymen over the issue of the Indian boycott of their textile fabrics. The potency of boycott is realised in Lancashire and with the greater intensity of the movement, there is no doubt that Britain will be forced with an acute unemployment problem. But Mr. Watson counsels his countrymen to take courage because he has discovered that the Indian has a "mercurial" temperament and that he is an "opportunist," willing to buy "in the cheapest and the most readily available market, quite irrespective of the fact whether the goods which he purchases are foreign or indigenous." Mr. Watson's analysis of the Indian temperament is already proved to be false. The success, so far achieved by the Boycott movement, and the likelihood of still greater success show how erroneous his reading of the situation is. His countrymen will be well advised in not trusting to his words of comfort. Their economic salvation lies in insisting upon securing an honourable understanding between Britain and India.

RAM KRISHNA MISSION SIND FLOOD RELIEF WORK.

—:o:—

A Report And Appeal.

Swami Sambuddhananda writes:—

Ram Krishna Mission has from its Nasirabad centre been distributing 100 maunds of food and fodder to five hundred recipients every week. Another Swami is proceeding to flood affected area on Tuesday night to extend further relief activities. The following contributions have been most thankfully received to date:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
R. M. Joshi	10	0	0
B. L. Ghosh	1	0	0
A Zarthustree friend	10	0	0
Manecklal S. Jhatakia	25	0	0
Dewan Chand Kohli	200	0	0
Habib M. Hojeebhoy	5	0	0
Through Mr. B. S. Mathur,			
T. I.,	200	0	0
S. D. Oke	25	0	0
Dattatreya Narain Rege	8	0	0
Grain Merchants' Association	250	0	0
T. V. Narain	2	0	0
Ganeshdas Jainarain	2	0	0
A Parsi friend	500	0	0
Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association	2000	0	0
A Parsi friend of the poor	51	0	0
	3380	0	0

The loss due to the flood is tremendous and consequently enormous funds will be required to meet the demands of the extremely helpless people. We hope, the generous people of the different quarters of the Presidency will not fail to contribute their quota to our Fund. Any contribution in cash or kind will be most thankfully acknowledged by the Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21.

THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM.

POWER UNUSED FOR SWADESHI.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

The Bombay Municipality has been, presumably, responsible for the management and guidance of public institutions, presumably, educational. Its management ends with administrative routine. Of guidance based on a seriously well-defined and considered policy, it has shown little consciousness. Of the necessity for adapting its policy to the environment and needs peculiar to the city, it is still less conscious. Of the programme, which would answer the growing needs and aspirations of the city it has not begun to dream. It functions on the obsolete and purely negative region. It administers public funds, manages schools, markets, parks, museums, and spends energy and money for the prevention of disease. But it adds, positively, next to nothing to the wealth, prosperity and welfare of the city. The reported and published discussions conducted in the Municipality should serve as more than an index to the mind, out of contact with and innocent of almost every modern and progressive conception of civic life and aspiration, which, usually, receives municipal respect, attention and support.

FROM THE POLICE.

Why is it premature to think of the emancipated Fabians who would and could employ the Municipality as a power for initiating national welfare with civic reconstruction? Here is the reason and an example, an example of a public institution, presumably, educational, really, aimlessly and fruitlessly "municipal." Nearly four decades ago, to be exact in 1886, the Victoria and Albert Museum was transferred to the Bombay Municipality, "the expenses for its up-keep being met from a sum of Rs. 8,000 to be deducted from the annual Municipal contribution payable to Government for the maintenance of the police." The sum thus saved from the police was to be spent for "the Museum of Economic Products illustrating the raw products of Western India and the methods of converting them into manufactured articles."

TRUST BETRAYED.

Birdwood, Jugannath Shunkerseth, Bahu Daji are names we, occasionaly, remember. Does the Bombay Municipality remember the high ideals of civic service which prompted them to found the Museum? They bequeathed the Museum in sacred trust for the city. How has the Municipality observed and executed the trust? It has collected, preserved, classified and displayed objects of interest and use. It has done so as it has been accustomed to do so. Has it ever gone further and examined and discovered the Museum's points of contact with the educational and industrial needs and aspirations of the city? Has it ever employed the Museum for actively developing the city's trade and industry, art and education? The Museum was, some years ago, reorganised to illustrate and indicate the "usefuness of a local Museum." How is the Museum, as at present, different from a curio shop?

WASTED RESOURCES.

The city has, at last, awakened. Will the Municipality continue to sleep? Will it be still permitted to do so? Will it be, should it be, any longer permitted to waste its educational and industrial resources? Already, the Museum possesses helpful specimens of horn, bone, ivory, wood, lacquer metal, stone, glass, palm, pottery, and paper work as well as some invaluable specimens of textiles and embroidered cloth. Already, the Museum has models and photographs which indicate the various stages of the manufactured article from the raw material. The Museum has thus the nucleus for the practical information and education of all those who study and practise the various local home-crafts, trades and industries. Why should it any longer be allowed to remain unused as an active instrument and power for the promotion and systematic advancement of Swadeshi?

SPENDING DEPARTMENT.

The Municipality has, hitherto, followed, blindly, servilely, the flats of the Department of Public Instruction. That Department has made itself notorious for its complete detachment from the educational and vocational needs and aspirations of the country. That is the Department that has spent not less than Rs. 29,324 for a report on vocational education which ends with the gratifying information that "nothing of a very definite vocational character can be attempted." That is the Department that now proposes, on the basis of that wonderful report, and its still more wonderful conclusion, more than Rs. 13 lakhs for the same jolly game of vocational "bias," "experiments" and "orientation." I defy any other Government Department anywhere in the civilised world, professing to be under chronic "financial stringency," to invent such magnificently effective and astounding spending technique.

SCHOOL AND SHOW-ROOM.

However, the Bombay Municipality has its distinct responsibilities towards the people. It can afford to leave, as it should leave, the Department severely alone. It has the chance and the responsibility to make the education of its citizens of to-day and to-morrow, truly and fruitfully vocational. It has now the opportunity and the duty to advance the city's trade, art and industry, wealth and felfare. Its Museum must now function as the school and laboratory for the children and students in the city and as the show-room and also sales room for articles of Swadeshi manufacture. Is it necessary to explain the national significance of the proposition? Surely, the popular representatives of the ratepayers have now been awakened enough to cultivate the spirit of national service, the foresight, the determination and the will to find the way.

VIVA IL DUCE: VIVA CAESAR!

TRUTH ABOUT MUSSOLINI.

(By OSIRIS).

Mr. G. Scrinzi's protest at the flattering epithet of "Mussolini" being associated with the names of certain members of the Magistracy in this country, reminds one of what an Italian writer said, in the course of an interesting article in the "Cornhill Magazine" some time ago, in explanation of the essential psychology of the post-war, Fascist Italy. Italy, he pointed out, suffered from a form of Inferiority Complex, a "malaise" which attacks every unfortunate nation that has felt the humiliation of the tyrant's heel: the whole Italian history supports this thesis. Mussolini, whether or not he were a man of Destiny, is certainly an offspring of that history and fits perfectly in the setting of current history: he strikes one, to-day as an embodiment of the ruthless logic of time. Call it Nemesis, if you like.

COMPARISON.

Mr. Scrinzi's agitated nerves, I am afraid, are a clear symptom of the Inferiority Complex (which really should be called Superiority complex, unless I have forgotten my Freud, and I have not the least hesitation in supporting his plea that the petty magistrate should not be dubbed 'Mussolini.' Because, it is so unfair to the poor magistrate whose tyranny (if any) is mitigated by the fact that he happens to be just one screw an automaton, in the huge machine of the system. But Mussolini is the "Big Boss" (If one may smatter an Americanism). I protest, the comparison is highly unjust.

DUBITABLE CLAIM.

Considered from this human and humane viewpoint, Mr. Scrinzi's rather tawdry praise showered on his superman's haloed head may be tolerated as an outburst of an honest Fascist follower's sense of loyalty to his god. He has every right to worship him, as the ignorant vulgar world is doing at present, but he should not transgress the boundary line of blind faith and seek to impose his estimate of his idol on those who certainly can see and think for themselves without the aid of the propagandist's services. I must, warn Mr. Scrinzi, particularly, against muddling up Indian Nationalism with Mussolini's regime of organised terrorism. The talk of Italian 'prosperity' does not redeem the essential character of his military dictatorship and link it with the idealism of Nationalism Mr. Ford's capital could have achieved better economic results and in any case, the sort of prosperity that Mussolini's agents offer hardly stands the test of critical examination, as we have had many occasions to notice.

BLASPHEMY.

Freedom and patriotism! Thank God, there are men like Francesco Nitti and Emilio Lussu who escaped from the hells of Lampedusa and Lipari Islands and who could tell us something of these things while Mr. Scrinzi's "beau ideal" tries to murder truth and another Freedom. While Il Duce is bawling out his Rabelaisian jokes about disarmament over the seas and sets his jaw in histrionic postures, truth is gagged in Italy. The bribed and hireling Press may conspire to applaud this living reductio ad absurdum" of proletarian dictatorship, this apostle of force, but Freedom is not dead. Democracy is not dead, while its corruption is replaced by another. I again warn Mr. Scrinzi against blaspheming in the way he has done. And I will ask him to keep the talk of Indian freedom out of his canonisation of the Italian terrorist.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Those Poachers!

The observations of M. Andre Siegfield, the distinguished French publicists who has devoted himself for a number of years to a study of British and American social and economic conditions, on the present acute economic distress in Britain are of particular interest to us in India. In the latest issue of the "Nation and Athenaeum" he remarks: "Unable to maintain her position in the world, England is sliding gently but undeniably towards Protection, as a solution. Like everyone else she thinks of sheltering behind a veil. 'Since we cannot keep foreign markets, let us use our privileges and make sure at least of the home market and the Colonial markets. Let us, like other people, keep poachers off our preserves'. This is the feeling behind a mass of controversial articles and speeches." And is not India Britain's most important, perhaps only real, 'preserve'? So poachers, like those German and Japanese merchants, about whom Mr. Ketchum in his articles from India in the "Daily Express" has a lot to say, must be kept away from entering a field reserved for British economic exploitation. But Britain's great difficulty is to discover how this can be done. After all Indians cannot be forced to favour one particular market.

Inhuman.

Shiv Kumar, a boy of 11 years, was arrested for persuading people not to smoke cigarettes. He was sentenced summarily to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment." In every country smoking by boys of tender age is considered as bad and is forbidden. In India the offence is not smoking but persuading people not to smoke. Moreover, it is regarded by a civilised Magistrate of Lahore as a grave crime calling for a sentence of rigorous imprisonment on a child of eleven. Shiv Kumar is another instance of the fierce zeal with which "Law and Order" are sought to be protected. But it is inhuman.

Defying the High Court.

While Rajahmundry is celebrating the removal of the foolish bans on Gandhi caps and National flags the Principal of its Arts College has decided to challenge Mr. Justice Pandalay's judgments in his own little kingdom. On pain of expulsion he has prohibited his students from wearing Gandhi caps in the College premises. His petty-minded order may please the bureaucrats who were snubbed by Mr. Justice Pandalay. But it will earn him the title of a flatterer of officialdom, while his failure to grasp the various implications of wearing a Gandhi cap as explained by a High Court judge definitely convicts of him of thick-headedness—a defect that ought to render him unworthy of occupying the post that he does.

Cloth Merchants' Protest.

The letter written to the Police Commissioner by 480 cloth merchants of Bombay was as a protest against the arrest of pickets is significant. It is symbolical of public resentment against the Picketing Ordinance. It shows not only that the majority of businessmen concerned do not require any protection by an extra-legal law but also that picketing is invariably carried on by perfectly peaceful methods. This letter naturally leads to two questions why was an Ordinance issued to protect a small minority to the annoyance of a large majority of people immediately affected by the Ordinance. And on why was peaceful picketing penalised for preventing possible incidents of violence or physical molestation—so rare as to be negligible—which could very well be dealt with under the ordinary law?

"SINCERE GOODWILL THE ONLY SOLUTION OF INDIA'S PROBLEMS."

"Boycott Causing Bitterness To India's "Friends."

MANCHESTER MERCHANT'S LAMENT.

The following are the extracts of a letter, dated July 3rd, received by a local Mill-owner, from his agents in Manchester:—

"Let us first make it clear that we are in full sympathy with the demands of India. We believe that the general opinion in this country has been mainly sympathetic towards the people of India, and has been in favour of granting the general principles involved in the demands put forward by the leaders of the People. In our opinion the Government would have been, and will still be, willing to make very generous concessions to India's hopes and aspirations at the forthcoming "Round-Table-Conference" in London, provided the people of India will arrange to be represented at that Conference by responsible Leaders. But No! The Leaders say the proposed Conference is no good. They insist that the whole of their demands must be granted without discussion, and Must be Granted at Once. We feel sure that is not Your Opinion.

We agree that Home Rule is the right and proper policy for India. There are very great obstacles and difficulties, which however can be overcome. But how? Surely not by friction: not by fighting: not by boycotting but by the sincere good-will and the Mutual respect and love of the peoples of India and Britain.

That is the only way in which a satisfactory solution of the problem can be found.

We have the utost respect and admiration for the aspirations of the Mahatma, but we think his policy and methods are wrong. We regret that he is in prison. It seems to us that it has had the effect of fanning a spark into a flame. He defied the Government: true, and we think he was wrong to do so, and perhaps the Government had no alternative other than to apprehend him. But what good can possibly result from either Mr. Gandhi's open defiance of the Government, or of the Government's imprisoning of Mr. Gandhi?

(1) That the Leaders of the Indian People have definitely determined to compel the British Government to grant all their demands without discussion. (2) That the British Government has moved much too slowly in giving proper consideration to the demands of the Indian People. (3) That the British Government is as determined to resist India's policy of compulsion as India is to wage it. (4) That the present policies of both parties can lead only to disaster and destruction.

The natural and national aspirations of India's Great People cannot be quelled by force, and ought not to be quelled by force. On the other hand, Britain will not be coerced into granting demands without full and proper discussion. Let both sides call a truce, honourable to both sides, and then let the statesmen of India and of Britain get together, and with the assistance of the Colonial Statesmen, make a real and determined effort to build up a Policy which would win the respect, not only of India and Britain, but also of the entire World. It can be done and it ought to be done.

Let us add here that by the boycotting of British goods India is rapidly losing the sympathy and support of the People of England. It has created a bitterness which must inevitably do harm to India's Cause. The idea of the boycott is to prompt the businessmen of England to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to grant India's demands. That is a hopeless idea. Believe us, the effect of the boycott is the exact opposite of that which was intended.

Let India trust Britain, and let Britain trust India. We want to see happiness in India, and we want to see a happy, contented and prosperous people from Peshawar to Ceylon and from Quetta to Calcutta. We are doing our best to mould opinion here. If there is anything else we can do, please tell us. We will gladly do all we can to help forward a noble cause."

MALAVIYAJI GOES TO SURAT.

Mr. Vithalbhai Accompanies Him.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left Bombay for Surat on Monday afternoon by the Frontier Mail after nearly three weeks' stay in the city. He was given a hearty send-off at the Colaba Station by a large number of friends and admirers including Mr. P. R. Lele, the Vice-President of the War Council, Mr. Mathradas Trikamji, a member of the Congress Working Committee etc.

It will be recalled that the present stay of Pandit Malaviya was the longest in Bombay during recent years and was remarkable for the numerous memorable incidents which occurred during the first ten days.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD VIGIL.

Pandit Malaviya arrived in Bombay on July 30 to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee. He joined the Tilak Anniversary procession on August 1st, which was banned by the Police Commissioner and offered Satyagraha by sitting with the processionists the whole night on the Cruickshank Road.

He was arrested on the following morning and tried for being a member of an unlawful assembly. It was on August 7 that he was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100, or in default, 15 days' imprisonment. Refusing to pay the fine he went to jail but the very next day some mysterious person paid his fine and much against his will he was released from the jail.

During this stay Pandit Malaviya addressed a large number of meetings in Bombay and also visited several places in the suburbs where also he addressed crowded gatherings.

When he left Bombay for Surat Mr. V. J. Patel the ex-speaker of the Assembly accompanied him.

DEPOTS OF GENUINE KHADDAR

—:o:—

Certified By A. I. S. A.

The abnormal demand for Khadi that has been created during the last three months on account of the political struggle that has been going on in the country has brought into the Khadi field many unscrupulous people who exploit the ignorant masses. Throughout the Tamil Nad, merchants who are even now dealing in mill and foreign cloth have begun to produce and sell khadi. They have made incursions in the Tirupur area increased the wages out of all proportion to the normal ones and as a result of which the quality of yarn as well as of cloth has deteriorated to a great extent. Besides this, many of them manufacture spurious Khadi and pass it off as genuine Khadi. They are selling the goods even at gabulous prices stealthily affixing labels showing that they are certified by the A.I.S.A. The public are hereby requested not to be deceived by the activities of such unscrupulous merchants. They are requested to make their purchases only at the A.I.S.A. and certified Depots. A list of such Depots is given below. Before making purchases from any shop ask for the certificate of the A.I.S.A. and see that it is a current one. A revised price list of Khadi will also be issued shortly.

A.I.S.A. DEPOTS,

Adirampatanam, Avanashi, Chinnadharapuram, Dindigul, Eral, Kallakurichi, Kangayam, Muthur, Nambiyur, Nagercoil, Padiyur, Paypanur, Puliyampatti, Puliyankurichi, Tidumangalam, Tirupur, Thisiyanvalai, Uttukuli, Vadaseri, Vellakoil, Vijiyamamgalam, Senapathipalayam, Pavurchtram, Rajapalayam, Kinathukadavu, Calicut, Coimbatore, Conjeevaram, Ernakulam, Gopichettipalayam, Karaikudi, Madras, Madura, Mannargudi, Palghat, Pollachi, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Tiruppapuliyar, Tiruvarur, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, Tuticorin, Vellore, Virudunagar, Khadder Mandiram, Palamcotah.

CERTIFIED DEPOTS.

Ghandi Ashram, Tiruchengodu, Kongu Khadder Company Ltd., Tirupur, M. M. S. T. A. Murugesa Mudaliar, Tirupur, R. M. R. Paliniyappa Chettiyar and Co., Tirupur, M. K. Sankarappa Chettiyar, Tirupur, Gandhi Khadder Alayam, Tirupur, R. M. S. C. Muthuswamy Chettiyar, Tirupur, R. T. Muthuswamy Chettiyar, Tirupur, Vinayakar Khadder Sala, Tirupur, M. S. Vadivelu Pillay, Tirupur, A. K. S. Palaniyappa Chettiyar, Tirupur, K. V. Sambasivam Chettiyar, Salem, K. R. Sidha Raju, Salem, C. B Balavenketrama Chettiyar Salem C. V. Jayagopala Chettiyar, Salem, Elur Khadder Sangah, Elur, Gandhi Khadder Vastralayam Ltd., Rajapalayam, Dhanalakshmi Khadder Stores Ltd., Tirupur, Spinners' and Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Kallakurichi, Barathamatha Khadder Sala, Chidambeeram, Co-Operative Swadeshi Stores, Tindivanam, Gandhi Khadder Nilayam, Nannilam, M. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Mayavaram, Cochin District Congress Khadder Sala, Trichur, Jatashanker Harishanker Trivedi, Cochin, Kongu Khadder Company Ltd., Madras, Sabari Khadder Stores, Olavakkot, Bharathi Khadder Nilayam, Nagercoil, Kalya Mardan Khaddar Stores, Kumbakonam.

"A SATARA MUSSOLINI"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice that Signor Scrinzi is very indignant with "The Chronicle" for calling a Satara Magistrate a Mussolini. No doubt, Signor Scrinzi is right when he says that Mussolini would never do such an idiotic act as the Satara Magistrate did. At the same time it cannot be denied that Mussolini is accused of many tyrannical acts which make every right-thinking man boil wil indignation. Admirers of Mussolini's regime are fond of dwelling on the splendid results of his dictatorship which, they say, has saved Italy from anarchy and chaos and has made that country a power such as it never was before. To attain this aim, to bend the natbn to his indomitable will, he has introduced an odious system of tyranny in the land, the toleration of which shows how helpless the inhabitants are in his hands and those of his Fascists supporters. More than one reliable writers have described the state of things actually happening in Italy. A writer, Sir A. G. Cardew, K.C.S.I., in the "Literary Guide" of July 1930, gives us a vivid instance of Mussolini's method of dealing with opponents. Sir A. G. Cardew says that Mussolini has introduced the methods of eighteenth-century France in Italy in dealing with people whom he wishes to get out of the way. Many persons have been arrested and imprisoned or transported to distant uninhabited islands, without trial. Against such persons no charge was specified, no pretence at inquiry or trial took place. A well known victim of this irresponsible despotism is the case of Francesco Nitti, a nephew of the veteran statesman of that name who was once Prime Minister of Italy. Francesco Nitta served with credit in the War and later, after completing his studies at the University, was employed in a bank in Rome. He was an anti-Fascist and he was imprudent enough to show it. On one occasion he tried to lay flowers on the spot where the young Deputy Matteotti had been done to death by Fascists, and he also paid several calls at the house of Matteotti's widow. This was enough for the Fascist Police. At six o'clock in the morning of December 2, 1926, he was arrested without warning, in his bed room, and after a few days' detention in prison he was informed that he had been sentenced to five years' detention in a lonely island for "subversive acts against the State" No form of trial or examination whatever was gone through. A large number of other arrests were made at the same time as that of Signor Nitti, and on December 18 a large batch of prisoner's, including professors, members of Parliament, lawyers, and journalists, were deported to distant islands in the Mediterranean. "It seems almost incredible" says Sir A. G. Cardew "that such proceedings could go on without provoking public outcery in Ttaly; but Signor Mussolini has the Press well in hand." The removal of the prisoners was carried out with much brutality. Not only was every prisoner heavily handcuffed, with the wrists crossed, but the prisoners were then chained by four. In this fashion they were taken by train to Naples, by sea from Naples to Sicily, and thence finally shipped to the various islands which, under the Fascist regime, serve as prisons for political offenders. Sir A. G. Cardew describes the brutal treatment the prisoners received in those islands, and how Signor Nitti escaped after two years of imprisonment. I am sure Signor Scrinzi does not approve these things, yet there can be no doubt that they are happening in his beautiful country. I can quote many more wonderful things as given in French newspapers and publications, but Signor Scrinzi may say that the French and the Italians are, at present, not very friendly towards one another. It is well known, of course, that the uneducated Italians have a slavish mentality hence their readiness to blindly follow this Fascist domination. But will they submit to the after Mussolini? And then, what of the Morrow?—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

ROVER'S FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

Dukes Beat Ulsters In Replay.

The Duke's had to go all out to defeat the Royal Ulsters in the Rover's Cup replay yesterday. During the first half the Ulsters had a large share of the game, but just before half-time Gibson netted for the Duke's with a low shot.

After the resumption the same player was fouled in the penalty area, but Sullvai kicked right into the Ulster Goalkeeper, who brought off a fine save. Fitsemons was responsible for the equaliser, which came soon after when a perfect pass to Willingham on the left wing resulted in a brilliant goal. Knight put the Duke's ahead by a clever individual effort, and Gibson made victory scare by adding a third goal in the closing stages.

EGYPTIAN DISTURBANCES.

—:o:—

CLASH BETWEEN WAFDISTS AND POLICE.

DETAILS OF MANSOURAH INCIDENT.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Hindu" in the course of a despatch to his paper dated July 10 says:—

Though it was officially announced that the Government have had definitely banned the political meeting which was to have been held in the house of a Senator of Dakahlieh Province at Mansourah, the Wafd was determined to hold this political meeting.

The Governor of the Province decided to surround the meeting place with a cordon of troops and policemen in order to enforce the prohibition and to maintain public order. Following the application of Shennawi Bey at whose house Nahas Pasha and his friends had been invited to lunch, the Director-General of the Nizam Department agreed with him that nobody with the exception of the 250 invited guests should enter the place where lunch was to be served and that ten motor cars only, that is those conveying Nahas Pasha and the notables would be allowed to enter the house. The other guests would be allowed to enter the house of Shennawi Bey on foot through the door where the first police cordon was.

In fact, the first motor-car arrived at the first cordon and was allowed to proceed. About 40 guests also went through the cordon on foot. Later a motor-car driven at full speed and to which about 30 persons of the populace were clinging, crossed the first cordon without giving it any heed; the second cordon motioned to it to stop in order to examine the invitation tickets of the occupants of the car.

NAHAS PASHA'S CAR RUSHES CORDON.

The car proceeded towards the second cordon composed of troops of the army. When Maralai Aly Bey, commanding the troops, saw the car coming on at full speed followed by several thousands of the inhabitants with the intention of rushing the cordon, he gave the order to fix bayonets in order to arrest the car, but its driver continued to drive on. A few of the people were hit at the first cordon, others when they reached the second barrage. The bayonets tore open the tyres of the car. It was then observed that this car contained Nahas Pasha and Sinnot Bey Hanna the latter was wounded in the arm. At this moment the inhabitants commenced throwing stones at the police from the windows of the houses looking upon the street.

The officer commanding the troops then endeavoured to persuade the public to cease its attacks, as otherwise he would be obliged to defend the troops and give them the order to fire. But the demonstrators paid no heed and he gave the order to fire in the air in order to warn the crowd. The soldiers fired 19 shots which hit nobody. The inhabitants repeated their attacks on the troops and it was then that mounted police arrived in order to prevent the inhabitants from clashing with the troops. The crowd, however, continued throwing stones and bottles, and policemen and soldiers to the number of 28 were hit according to the first news to hand. Two soldiers were killed; a third soldier received a head wound which places his life in danger. A captain of the Cairo mounted police has also been wounded, to say nothing of the other soldiers—the number of which has not yet been ascertained—who received more or less serious injuries; thirty-four police horses and a number of army horses have been wounded and 12 army rifles were destroyed in the clash with the motor-car conveying Nahas Pasha. Amongst the inhabitants 15 persons were hit, two of them mortally. The latter had hung on to Nahas Pasha's car when it traversed the first cordon.

Another person died under the wheels of a motor-car before the clash between the Government and the mob.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

Sidki Pasha, the Prime Minister issued an official communique in connection with the Mansourah incidents giving full account of Government's action before the meeting; the Premier then comments on the attitude taken by Nahas Pasha and states that it was flagrantly unwise and an open defiance of the Government, as it caused many casualties on both sides. He further says that the attitude taken by the Wafdists was of such a nature to show that it had been premeditated. The Premier then expresses his Government's regret for the incidents, and praises the army and the police for the dignified attitude they took during the riots. He states frankly that, had it not been for the self-restraint, the day would have surely ended in a far greater calamity. He says while this was the attitude of the authorities, Nahas Pasha and his colleagues were working up a riot to the grave danger of public security.

The Prime Minister concludes: "If the Government has so far only confined itself to preventing Nahas Pasha from committing violent breaches of law and discipline, his activities at Mansourah by which he inagurated his policy of 'action and no talking' and the lamentable results of such a policy, oblige the Government to take such strong measures as befit the dignity of the Government and which will put an end to this policy which menaces the public security and creates disorder in the country and danger of the inhabitants, both foreign and local."

NAHAS PASHA'S ADDRESS.

Nahas Pasha made the following speech at Mansourah just before he returned to Cairo:—

"Citizens of Mansourah! What am I to say to you and what to you wish to hear from me? Listen rather to the poor blood that today has been shed in your midst. It is not Mustafa Nahas Pasha who is making this speech, but rather those noble souls dead for the Constitution, those souls that have gone to God happy and blessed. Those who disdain the nation will have to submit to the verdict of the nation and this verdict will come without a doubt; it is impossible for wrong to triumph over right, inevitably the right wins. God supports the honour of the country and the honour of the country is the supreme honour. Have you seen through what happened today, why we defend the constitution, and why we pledge ourselves to it? We defend the Constitution that blood may not be shed, that there may be no death, that human lives shall not be sold cheaply on the markets of despotism, that you may not be treated like beasts. What you have seen is ample proof of the necessity to agitate for the safeguarding of the Constitution against those who violate it.

The crowd then took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution.

SWADESHI ELECTRIC CLOCKS.

—:o:—

Purely Indian Concern.

The Swadeshi Electric Clock Manufacturing Co." of Shastri Hall, Grant Road, Bombay, was inaugurated by His Highness the Chief Saheb of Sangli on the 3rd February 1929.

Sardar Dajisaheb Patwardhan of Poona and Mr. K. N. Datar backed the venture of Messrs. M. D. Joshi and B. G. Marathi with a voluntary contribution of Rs. 26,000/- free of interest. Sardar Dajisaheb further helped the Company by "specially building for the work shop of the Company," to the design required by the Directors.

As the Clock Company was a risky enterprise in the beginning, more in the nature of an experiment, the Company was reluctant to raise capital by the usually adopted method of issuing shares, so that it should not unwittingly be put to any probable loss in case of failure.

Two electric clocks are manufactured by the company. The price of the Ramkrisana Clock, the Master clock, is Rs. 350/-, but on this clock hundreds of other Vivekanand clocks of our make are run. The price of the Vivekanand clock is Rs. 75/-. The Schools Colleges, Hospitals, Big workshops, Factories, mills can make use of these clocks which would show the same exact time all through. The mechanism is very simple and first of its kind. The merits they possess over other foreign clocks are fully detailed in the Government of India Patent which is awarded in December 1929.

A small size clock which the company contemplates to manufacture costing Rs. 25/- will work on a spring just like other clocks. The other clock costing Rs. 50/- will be an electric clock, electricity being generated in the clock itself. There would be no necessity of winding the key, when it is once started, and the annual running cost would be about Rs. 1-8-0.

OUR PATRONS.

We have supplied clocks to the following Institutions:—

(1). The Kesari and Maharatta Institute, Poona.

(2). The Fergusson College, Poona.

(3) The Aryabhushan Press, Poona.

(4). The Poona City Municipality.

(5) The Kumkuna Smarak Mandir, Vileparle,

(6). The Chief of Aundh,

(7). The Chief of Miraj,

(8). His Highness the Chief of Sangli,

(9) The Chief of Jamkhandi.

We are further glad to inform that the hand of patronage, by way of purchase, has been also offered to us by the Chiefs of Phaltan, Ichalkaranji, Pratap Sethji of Amalner, the Proprietor of the Firm Gangaram Chhabildas of Yewala, Western Indian Life Assurance Co., The Maharashtra Education Society, and many others.

We earnestly appeal to all similar bodies and States as well as private individuals of the well-to-do class, to extend their help to this Company in a similar way.

TRIAL OF BABU SHIVA PRASAD GUPTA

—:o:—

Touching Scenes.

(From A Correspondent)

BENARES.

India knows Shiva Prasad Gupta well. In his forty eight years of life, so far, he has given away over twenty lakhs, more than half his patrimony, in charities and help to educational work and social and political reform. His share is large in bringing about the recognition of Hindustani as the National Language of India, and the use of it at public meetings, conferences, congresses. He was appointed member and treasurer of the Working Committee of the Congress for this year, during his absence in Europe. He returned thence in April last. Touring about, to collect funds for the Congress, together with Shri Purushottam Das Tandan, U. P. Provincial resident, and Shri Narendra Deva (Principal of the Kashi Vidya Pitha), Provincial Secretary he arrived in Basti on 24th June. That same day, at about 3 p.m., the three were served with notice, under Section 144 C.P.C., to leave Basti, by the next train at 4 p.m. They did not. At 4-15 p.m. they were arrested. The same evening, were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, under Section 188, I.P.C.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

On 1st August, a man arrived at Benares from Basti, in the forenoon, and said that Shri Shiva Prasad Ji had been taken away from the jail on the evening of the 30th July; had been brought back again a few hours later, and, it was rumoured, had been removed to Benares on the evening of the 31st July. Friends and relatives watched the incoming trains, on the 1st and 2nd August, at the stations in Benares, and made enquiries at the Central and District Jails—with no result. Early in the morning of the 3rd, friends watching at the Alaipur (metreguage) Station and saw him alight together with Shri Ayodhya Das (Barrister of Gorakhpur, and Legal Adviser to the B. N. W. Ry.) from the latter's first class compartment, together with some constables, and being driven away in a car. After repeated enquiries it was learnt, late in the afternoon, that he had been placed in the District Jail. It was afterwards learnt that, on his Jail-ticket, it was noted: 'Removed to Azamgarh for trial": that he was not taken to Azamgarh at all, but to Shahabad, then put into a train for Benares in a crowded Inter, and instead of changing conveniently at Gorakhpur, was brought to Bnaras, to change about midnight, and was wandering up and down the platform with the constables, in search of room in the crowded inter compartment, until seen by Shri Ayodhya Das, who insistently and humanely put them all into his 1st class and brought them along to Benares. He offered urgently, food from his own basket to Shri Shiva Prasad Gupta, but the latter declined because he had decided, on account of the hard conditions of the "C" class political prisoners, not to take any except the jail diet, even though he was himself an "A" class prisoner. Mrs. Shiva Prasad Gupta wrote to the District Magistrate to enquire and he had the courtesy to reply that he would be tried under Section 124-A I.P.C., and that the date and place of trial would be intimated later. This was done: 9.30 a.m. Thursday, 7th August, District jail.

At 9-30 a.m. on the 7th August, Congress workers, relatives, friends, citizens gathered at the District Jail gate. The District Magistrate, Mr. Dreyfus, arrived at about 10-15 a.m.; with Mr. Man Singh, Superintendent of Police; his chiefs came a little later. Mrs. Shiva Prasad Gupta, Mrs. Bhagavan Das, Dr. Bhagavan Das, Shri Thakur Das (Legal adviser), and eight others were allowed to enter and be present at the trial. A table and chairs and benches had been placed under nim-trees, for the weather was fine. When Shri Shiva Prasad Gupta walked up, all present (except the public servants) rose to do him honour. He greeted them, and touched the feet of Mrs. Bhagavan Das, and sat down in the chair considerately placed for him by the Magistrate. In the very beginning Shri Shiva Prasad Gupta said with a smile to the Magistrate: "Without meaning any discourtesy to anyone, I wish to say once for all that I wish not to take any part in the proceedings" The Magistrate desired to hand to Shri Shiva Prasad Gupta copies of English translations of the speeches; but Shri Shiva Prasad Gupta declined with a smile, as not needed by him. (They were afterwards taken by the legal adviser). Then another police reporter, deposed in support, from long-hand notes made by him. Charges were framed by the Magistrate on two counts, one for each speech. Then the first police reporter was recalled and read out the two speeches 'in extenso'. The Magistrate, explaining, with apologetic smile, that he had to satisfy the formal requirements, asked Shri Shiva Prasad Gupta what he had to say. He laughed and said: "No think".

After the Government pleader's address, the case was adjourned to 10 a.m. next day, for pronouncement of sentence. Next day, the Magistrate arrived punctually, although it was raining heavily. Sympathisers had already gathered, as the day before, and were standing about at the Jail Gate under umbrellas and trees and such other shelter, in their cars and carriages, etc, as they could secure. Twelve were again allowed in. Because of the rain, a small room near the gate was used for holding court, and sentence was already pronounced before the visitors could well get in. Mrs. Shiva Prasad Gupta and a sister of Shri Shiva Prasad Ji's, and other ten persons were able to see and talk to him for a few minutes. The two daughters of Shri Sri Prakasa, (who had come to-day, in place of their invalid grandmother Mrs. Bhagavan Das), touched his feet, and there were partings, with full hearts and suppressed tears, and greater determination to carry on the fight for freedom, and the people outside the barred gates showed it, in cries of Bande Mataram, and Bharat Mata-ki-Jai, Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai and Shiva Prasad Gupta-ki-Jai.

Shiva Prasad Ji was carried away that same night, by a night train again with great and unnecessary secrecy to Basti. But friends had followed the police lorry from the District Jail Gate in a motor, and were able to get into his (this time 2nd class) compartment. They all got off at Sarnath, except his private secretary who went on to Basti, to bring back news of his arrival and judgment in jail there.

The Magistrate praises Shri Shiva Prasad Gupta's perfectly proper and courteous ways in his judgment (sent herewith) while sentencing him to one year's simple imprisonment, under each of the two counts the terms to run concurrently.

CALCUTTA JUTE SHARES STEADY.

—:o:—

Increased Speculative Activity.

The weekly report issued by Messrs. Moosa & Co. dated Calcutta. 15th inst. is as under:—

JUTE SHARES.

The week has been on the whole an interesting one after a long time. The Indian Jute Mills Association met on Wednesday last and came to a decision to keep the mills closed for a week each month during October to March inclusive. This has had a steadying effect upon Jute shares although Hessians did not participate in the rise. On Wednesday and Thursday a large number of transactions were done at advancing prices. Speculators and dealers were actively interested. Specially in speculation counters.

The result of the meeting going on in the Yervada jail between the Political Leaders is being eagerly awaited. Whether any improvement in the general trade depression taken place or not is to be seen.

America has shown no eagerness to buy largely inspite of the above decision of the mills re: curtainment and for the time being it looks that shipments till march will probably not exceed the production upto that period. Outside support is still lacking. This naturally will not be forthcoming until an improvement in the political situation and an increase in the demand from the consuming centres can be seen.

ALEXANDRA MILLS.

During the week the half-yearly report of the Alexandra Jute Mills Ltd. was published and it showed a loss of Rs. 73,289-5-8 and have passed no dividend on Ordinary shares. The reports of Kelvin, Empire, Presidency and Soorah were more satisfactory and they have declared dividends of Rs. 30-2/4, Ans. 4 and Ans. 12 respectively which compare unfavourably with the previous half-yearly dividends.

JUTE FABRICS.

Hessians have ruled steady on account of the decision re: curtailment of production. There has been a large number of transactions done by mills for delivery till June next year both in Hessians and Heavy goods at advancing prices. The undertone of the market remained steadier. Fatka market ruled steady without much fluctuation. August fatka Hessian touched highest Rs. 10/2/6 Lowest Rs. 9/13/6 and closed Rs. 9/15/- and November Fatka Hessias touched highest Rs. 10/6, lowest Rs. 10-1 and closed Rs. 10-3.

The prices for the P/D. Orders during the week were as under:—

9 Porters.	11 Portes.
Opened at Rs. 9-14	12-11
Lowest at Rs. 9-14	12-12
Highest at Rs. 10-2	12-15
Closed at Rs. 10-0	12-13

RAW JUTE.

The market on the whole has been the quiet one. Mills have bought moderately at lower prices whereas shippers have practically kept out. Towards the close the market has been somewhat steadier.

The fluctuation in the "Futures" market was as follows:—Opened at Rs. 34/15, lowest at Rs. 34/9, Highest at Rs. 36/4 and Closed at Rs. 35/4.

YOUNG AT FIFTY!

WHY not? It is a matter of nerves and arteries. Good red blood feeds the nerves and does not thicken the arteries.

If you feel old and worn out there is a cause. Your blood wants rejuvenating.

Take a course of

IRON JELLOIDS

They were made for cases like yours.

They will give you robust health and elastic step, full pulsing red blood and well braced nerves. They will enable you to hold your own in the battle of life.

POOR blood gives poor service. Why not obtain the best? It is easily available and at a price well within your reach. Iron Jelloids are sold by all chemists at Re. 1 for a trial size, lasting 10 days, and Rs. 5-12 for a full size bottle of 40 days supply.

Ask for No. 2 A IRON JELLOIDS

1 B.C.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Moss, B.A., M.D., C. L. Par. battery, E. N. Rly. (Bengal).

RECO

Swadeshi Reco Turkish Bath Soap

Re. 1-9-0 per doz.

SOLD AT ALL STORES.

IMPENDING LABOUR TROUBLE IN LANCASHIRE

—:o:—

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

"Market continued weak due to Hedge selling on large arrivals and expected heavy ginnings on 23rd instant. The drought in Texas and Oklahoma remains unrelieved but this has been counterbalanced by the impending labour trouble in Lancashire. Should a strike take place in Lancashire on the wages question, it will aggravate the present deplorable conditions in England. The total exports of yarn and cloth from England for the season from August to June 30th has been 14,29,000 B/s of 478 lbs against same period last year 17,47,000 B/s and 18,05,000 B/s two seasons ago. Spinning activity in Germany is slowly tending lower to about 65 per cent and in Italy 78 per cent of normal. Should present Indian political conditions continue longer, more local mills are expected to close down. However, it must be remembered there is a large speculative "short" interest in America and Spinners in America, Continent and Japan may come out to buy a portion of their requirement on current prices. Whilst almost all factors are bearish, looking to the low price level we think caution should be shewn on the "bear" side, and we prefer sales only on advances."

INQUEST RESUMED ON CONGRESS VOLUNTEER'S DEATH.

—:o:—

Evidence Of Dy. Inspector.

Hearing was resumed on Monday by the City Coroner in connection with the death of Hargovind Lalji, a member of the Dhobi Talao "Prabhat Pheri," who died in the K. E. M. Hospital on 4th inst, as a result, it was alleged, of severe injuries inflicted on him during the police lathi charge on the Tilak Procession Day (August 2), near the Municipal office.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, appeared for the father of the deceased, while Mr. Thanawalla, police prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the police.

Before the inquiry was taken up by the Coroner, Mr. Thanawalla wanted to cross-examine Virji Keshavji, the previous witness.

Mr. Desai, objecting, said that it was the duty of the police to give evidence at the inquest, but instead of that they wanted to cross-examine witnesses.

It was the duty of the police counsel said, to find out the actual man who had assaulted Hargovind and thereby help the Coroner in his inquiries.

The Coroner remarked that it was his duty to hold an inquiry before a jury. If he were to ask the police, the latter were bound to help him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thanawalla, Keshavji said that he came to the Coroner's court on the first day because he had been informed that an inquest was going to be held on the body of Hargovind. Witness had been living in Bombay for about twelve years.

ALLEGED BEATING BY SERGEANT.

In answer to questions put by the Coroner, witness said that he could identify the European sergeant who had severely beaten Hargovind. Members of the procession were squatting on the road and were very quiet. He saw no police officers, between Bori Bunder and the people squatting on the road. There was a crowd of over 1,500 people before the witness. As they were approaching one of the police officers standing came to them and demanded the national flag they were carrying.

Kasambhai Kodabux, a hawker, was next examined by Mr. Desai. He said that he knew the deceased. They were both members of a "Prabhat Pheri." On August 2, they started at 5-30 a.m. from the Marine Lines and went round Cheera Bazaar and other places and reached Dhobi Talao. Hargovind was leading the procession with a national flag in his hand. From Dhobi Talao they went up to the Municipal office along the footpath of the Esplanade Maidan. A little later he heard a commotion and saw a sergeant approach Hargovind and demanded the flag of him. The latter refused and thereupon the sergeant delivered a blow on his head with a stick which had a knob. Hargovind fell down. Witness and other members of the Pheri ran away.

SERGEANT IDENTIFIED.

Witness was able to identify the sergeant who had assaulted Hargovind.

Witness added that he went to the Congress Hospital to see if Hargovind was there and heard that he had been removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, and on Monday came the report that Hargovind had died there.

Witness came to the Coroner's Court on Tuesday to give evidence of what he had seen, but his evidence was not taken that day and he came to the Court again on August 14.

Narsi Khanji, a washerman, was then examined.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Stanley Bailey, Deputy Inspector of Police, Colaba, in his evidence deposed that on the day in question he arrived near Bori Bunder at about 7-40 a.m. and was in front of the procession, that is, in the middle of the road at the junction of Cruickshank and Mayo Roads. He was with the police officers for some time. After he received orders to disperse a certain section of the crowd near the maidan, he went there accompanied by three or four officers and 40 police constables.

Mr. Bailey said he never carried an Eddy Polo stick, neither did he possess one. He had a regulation bamboo and was armed with a revolver.

At this stage Mr. Desai wanted to call the witnesses Virji Keshavji & Kasimbhai Kodabux to identify Mr. Bailey, but the Coroner disallowed that, saying he was not supposed to hold an identification parade in the Court.

APPLICATION TO CALL POLICE OFFICIALS.

Mr. Desai at this stage made an application to the Court to the effect that the Police Commissioner or his clerks be summoned to produce a list of officers detailed for duty from 6 to 10-30 a.m. that day, and also Superintendent Home to give evidence and to produce a similar list. Mr. Desai also stated in his application that Sergeants Riley, Dent and Flood should be summoned and examined as witnesses.

Mr. Desai further requested the Court that the witnesses Hirji Keshavji and Kasimbhai Kodabux might be examined again.

The inquest was adjourned to Wednesday.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

Indian Love Song In The Excelsior Talkie.

For the first time in the history of the talking pictures, an Indian love song with Indian music is heard in the all-talking film "Behind the curtain" showing this week at the Excelsior Theatre. The picturesque scenes of the colourful bazars of Peshawar, the rocky region of the Frontier and the great undulating desert of Central Asia are a feature of the film which has a story of absorbing interest.

A lovely girl, niece of a man of wealth, rank and power defied the will of her proud uncle and married a man of questionable character. In fact, Scotland Yard was "interested" in the groom. And when Scotland Yard started to investigate a certain matter, one of the police chiefs was killed. Here is drama with a vengeance. The audience is taken to many famous spots in several continents, for the trail of circumstances leads from London to India, into Persia and China, and back to San Francisco, where it involves a number of people seemingly innocent. There are many "high spots" in this picture, not the least interesting of which is the disappearance of the young bride during her visit to India. Warner Baxter, Lois Moran and Gilbert Emery are featured in this novel story, which is titled "Behind That Curtain." A feature is the introduction of Indian music, which will be heard for the first time in a talkie theatre. The Movietone News completes the programme.

"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA" AT THE EMPRESS.

—:o:—

It takes more than a bottle of iodine and a Turkish towel to make an Indian prince, as the story of "My Friend from India" will prove. The film will be seen this week at the Empress Cinema, and deals with the adventures of a bright young man who—in the excellent cause of love—converts himself into a prince "from India" and very nearly gets away with the deception. In course of time the plot becomes an international comedy of errors packed with laughs, and the result is one of the finest "spoof" pictures that has ever been shown on the screen. And throughout it all is a prettily woven love story in which the woman—womanlike—causes trouble when she finds she has admitted her love to the real man of her heart! The leading comedy role is finely played by Franklin Pangborn, who will be remembered for his fine characterization in "Up in Mabie's Room."

MYSTERY FILM AT THE EMPIRE.

—:o:—

During this week, the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club will make a brief re-appearance in the limelight with a production of that famous comedy, "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure," at the Empire Theatre. A Fox film titled "The Wizard" will be screened daily at evening performances at the Empire, and after dinner on those nights when the theatre is not occupied by the amateurs. It is described as a mystery drama of a beauty and a beast, with Leila Hyams and Edmund Lowe playing the principal parts. The story strikes a new note in film production, for it deals with the efforts of a young newspaper reporter to save a lovely girl and simultaneously to unravel the plot. Other pictures in the cinema programme include "Who is the Boss?" "The School of Death" and the latest issues of the Gaumont Graphic.

INDIAN DETECTIVE FILM AT OPERA HOUSE.

The underworld of Bombay with its gang of criminals forms the subject of "The Dare Devil" Krishna company's picture which is now running at the Royal Opera House. It is a detective story packed with hair-raising stunts and thrills, in which a lovely damsel plays a prominent part in tracing the culprit and solving the mystery of a brutal murder. Miss Rampyari, Arab Sandow and Haidershah Pehlawan play the principal roles in the film.

The romantic love episodes of Shri Krishna as depicted in "Madhu Bansari", another film which is also shown along with the above throughout the week.

ROD LA ROCQUE AT THE EDWARD.

—:o:—

A fine college story, in which brigands also play a part, will be seen at the Edward Cinema under the title of "Hold 'Em Yale". It is all very frank comedy, with Rod La Rocque playing the lead in his own inimitable manner, but there are thrills towards the end of the picture when the hero regains consciousness to find himself in hospital on the day of the "Big Game at Yale. Needless to add, he leaves hospital at the double and wins the game for his side. No self-respecting could do less!

THE CAPITOL.

—:o:—

Buster Keaton's new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayor picture, "Spite Marriage," now showing at the Capitol Cinema with synchronized score and sound effects. In the backstage scenes, actual stage hands were employed to handle actual scenery, for realism. They had to be made up for the camera, but otherwise just acted themselves. The new story is a hilarious comedy of backstage theatre life, with Keaton in the role of the sailor who marries the actress, and his comic troubles and adventures thereafter, including a shipwreck and fire at sea, keep up a constant stream of hilarity. Edward Sedgwick directed the new picture with Dorothy Sebastian as he rome Edward Earle, Leila Hyams, William Bechtal, John Byron and many others of note in the cast. Among the tifrills are Keaten's sensational dive from the mast of a ship, his comical fight with the rum runners, and other diverting details.

PATHE CINEMA.

—:o:—

"Her Private Affair", a film of unusally strong character, featuring Ann Harding is being shown this week at the Pathe Cinema. Judge Kessler, a leading jurist of Vienna, after a brief separation from his wife Vera is reconciled and both are reunited. Vera is being blackmailed by Arnold Hartmann because of several letters she wrote to him while living apart from her husband. Hartmann demands a large sum of money.

Vera obtains the letters from Hartmann, who then seeks to force his attentions upon her. She picks up Grimm's revolver which is lying on the table, the weapon is discharged and Hartmann killed. On New Year's eve, Vera meets Grimm, who recognizes her as the woman he saw with Hartmann on the night of the slaying.

He pleads with her to prevent his going insane by telling him he (Grimm) did not kill Hartmann, She frankly tells him she and not he shot Hartmann. Unseen by either of the two, Judge Kessler has entered the box where they are conversing and overhears Vera's confession. When she realizes this, she is stupefied and falls into his arms.

The Judge assures her that the demands of the law will be fully met and she be permitted to tell her story in private. The glad chimes ring in the New Year, which promises to be one of complete happiness for Vera and her husband.

WELLINGTON TALKIES.

—:o:—

Warner Bros. Classic production "Old San Francisco" which is the attraction this week at the Wellington Talkies is a thrilling and colourful episode portraying the lurid days of Chinatown and the Barbary coast, before and during the "Great Fire" of 1906. The story deals with a Spanish heiress who is kidnapped by a half-caste boss of the underworld and offered for sale in a subterranean auction room. The climax of the burning story of love and unselfish devotion, (one of the most terrific ever pictured) is reached when a great fire occurs which ends the sway of the underworld. Dolores Costello interprets the great emotional role with consummate art. Warner Oland, as the sinister boss, is superb, and the direction of Alan Crosland adds new honours to his already famous name. The whole picture is so marvellously screened that the impression one takes away from the theatre, is that of having really been an eye-witness of the last days of San Francisco's vanished under world.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 18.

3 Mos. Discounts 2 1/4 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 21/32 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 1 1/2 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Steady. China brought and Sold. Business small.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Heavy Arrivals And Hedge Selling

LACK OF ABSORBING POWER.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Exchange was weak on pressure of selling, stimulated by heavy receipts and Southern hedge selling. Owing to drought, the crop movement is rapidly increasing. This is the time when hedge selling is bound to increase every day until the major portion of the new crop is hedged. Thus the market is called upon to absorb daily increasing hedge selling. The sentiment is bearish and in the absence of sufficient demand prices are declining. Latest weather report received here to-day states moderate rain has fallen over the week-end and there seems no cause of any anxiety as the crop is making a fair progress. This season the crop is early by a week and hot dry weather is helping rapid movement of the crop which is likely to heavy in near future. The average spot cotton price at New Orleans was last season was 16.27 while the present quotation is 11.12, about 5 cents below, clearly indicates that trade conditions are unfavourable. In ordinary times the average trader has some shrewd idea of the value of cotton based on production and consumption, but it has been proved that last season relied for variations of prices on general commodity price level. There are no signs of a revival of trade and fundamental conditions are against any sustained improvement in prices. The crop is to be marketed and all advances are likely to attract increased selling pressure, which appears to result in premature declines.

The New York Cotton futures market closed at a decline of 33 to 29 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 30 points to 11.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and declined 32 to 37 points with Spot 30 points down at 11.12c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market after opening at a decline of 1 point ruled easy and closed at a loss of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 9 points to 6-80 and sales amounted to 3,000 Bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 11.77-13
N. Y. October Lowest 11.58-62
N. Y. December Highest 11.93 (opening.)
N. Y. December Lowest 11.77 (10-3 a.m.)

Hemelryk:—"Showers in Oklahoma and Arkansas Rains in Mississippi."

Liverpool:—"Fundamentally unchanged. Expect pressure to continue."

Liverpool:—"Buyers Manchester show little more interest but offtake small, further decline expected. More rains reported Central Belt. Hedge selling increasing. Expect any reaction to be only temporary."

Reuter:—"Market very weak on mass of selling, stimulated by heavy receipt and Southern selling."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Hedge pressure increasing. Think prices reaching level where farsighted investors will enter market. While situation unquestionably bearish must not overlook same can be remedied in are season by reduction in acreage."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 16.

Oct. close at s.7/3 1/2d. up 5/8d.
Dec. close at s.7/4 3/4d. up 3/8d.
Mar. close at s.7/4 3/4d. up 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago Market.

Sept. per bushel dol. 89-1/2 down 1-3/4.
Dec. per bushel dol. 94-3/4 down 1-7/8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 99-1/4 down 2-1/8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations.

Sept. 18-05—3.
Oct. 18-00—5.

Wheat Cables.

"Market quiet on lack of European demand and large available supplies America and Canada. Excellent prospects Southern hemisphere."

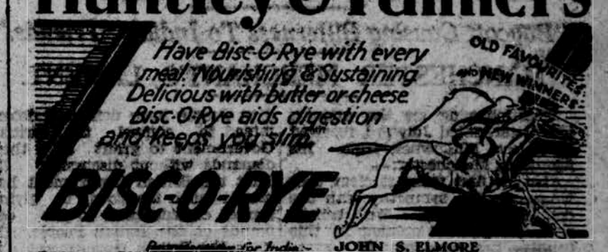
Linseed Oil Cable.

"Small market, future will probably be controlled by weather reports."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 18.	1930-31	1929-30.
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date		
16-8-30	209000	168000
Receipts Yesterday		
16-8-30	25000	13000
Exports to date		
16-8-30	95000	99000
Stock at Ports		
15-8-30	1636000	545000
Stock Interior Towns		
15-8-30	542000	184000
Stock Liverpool		
15-8-30	799000	862000
Visible Supply		
15-8-30	3059000	1589000
Quantity in Sight		
15-8-30	210000	241000
Quantity Out of Sight		
15-8-30	243000	406000

Huntley & Palmers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12 inch dial
Rs. 55

OUR LARGE CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST

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(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

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FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—

M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 18.

The forward cotton market is closed to-day as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Ramchandra Vaidya, the Ex-President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

NO COTTON TENDER TO-DAY.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

To-day there was no tender against Broach, J.A. delivery. Total tenders so far are 37,100 Bales.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Aug. 125-40—1.30.
Nov. 122.40—2.40.
Feb. 122-30—1.30.

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 18

Bengal 154 D.J.
Broach 181 J.Aug.
Broach 212 A.M.
Oomra 177 D.J.

SPOT.

Bombay, Aug. 18.	
Broach	190, 187, 183, 178.
B. American	200, 197, 193, 186.
Kadi V.	192, 189, 185, 180.
Dholera	191, 188, 184, 179.
Kala.	193, 190, 186, 181.
Cutch	198, 195, 191, 186.
Surat	280, 277, 273, 268.
Rajpipla	267, 264, 260, 365.
Navsari	285, 282, 278, 273.

READY SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

121 Jajan Karanja 170.
157 Japan Jalna 171
115 Japan Arandol 170.
62 Japan Manmad 170.
100 Birla Arvi 162 1/2.
53 L. Meghji S. American 212.
200 Chrystal Broach 183.
200 Crystal Kapadvanj 184.
200 A. Damodar Khamgaon 179.
100 M. Nathoo Sanam 156.
200 M. Nathoo Bengal 148.
200 Crystal Bengal 153.

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INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTEPNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
Aug.		
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
8th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	15,560
27th	Mantua*	10,948
Oct.		
8th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,883
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
Jan'y		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,502
9th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,560
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,083
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,560
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	15,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xxExtra steamer carrying 1st saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO EUROPE
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£66	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£68	£58
Return	147	130	118	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
10th Nov.	DUMANA	9,427
11th Dec. 1931.	DOMALA	8,442
08th Mar.	DUMANA	9,427
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£50	£36
Return	£112	£106	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.		
20th	Barpeta	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd	Varela	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Butrah.
27th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Borneo Maru ..	11th Aug.	20th Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Aug.	7th Sept.
Hono'u'u Maru..	8th Sept.	22nd Sept
Sumatra Maru ..	24th Sept.	8th Oct.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan)
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 855.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
136—487, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No 21337.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
uwa Maru	11000	---	@26Aug
*Rangoon Maru ..	6059	20 Aug.	30 Aug
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	---	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	---	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	---	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	82 Oct.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.....	4 Nov

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru ..	6000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.
Chinchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279 and 23738
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

NAME OF COMPANY.

Latest prices:—
Andhra Valley 7 1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes £101.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock £77-10.
Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £1-3-9.
Australian 5 p. c. Loan 1935-45 £89-16.

Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-10-3.
Calcutta Tramways Ord. £0-12-0.
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-10-0.
Eastern Bank Ltd. £5-12-6.
French 5 p.c. Rentes £21-2-0.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Cqpn. £102.
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £1-5-9.
India 3 1|2 p.c. Sterling Stock £65-5.

India 4 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan 1950-55 £86.
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock £54-5.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord. £0-1-3.
Londona and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0-1-9.
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0-12-6.
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. £0-1-9.
Nitrate Railway Ordy. £3-5.
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord. £1-17.
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd. £0-0-3.
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1|2 p.c. Deb. £62.

Tata Power 7 1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934-48 £100.
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures 1975.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929-47 £104.
Remarks:—*Hongkong Banks ex-div. £3 (Int. 1930.)

SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import.

ARRIVALS.
Aug. 18.
Tennesse, Gundenson, Oxo.
Belnor, Syvertson, Java.
Jalajyoti, Owen, Calcutta.
Mirzapore, Oxford, Kobe
Aquileia, DeZoppo, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 19.
Jalajyoti, Owen, Karachi
Clan Buchanan, Bennetter, Dunkirk.

LOADING.
Aug. 18.

Steamer Rangoon Maru for Kobe

S S Tenesse:—The G F Coy's steamer Tennesse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Oxo, with a general cargo.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalajyoti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Mirzapore:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Mirzapore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a genera cargo and passengers.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalajyoti, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same gottom cargo.

S S Clan Buchanan:—The F. F Coy's steamer Clan Buchanan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a cargo of manganese ore.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
MONDAY, 18th August, 1930.
2 Macedonia London 23-8 M M and Co.
3 Braunfels Karachi 20-8 L Edwards Ltd.
4 City of Benares, 4,477, Karachi, 20-8, K Nixon and Co.
5 Aquileia, 4,086, Genoa, 25|8, L T and Co.
6 Tennessee, 3,492, Calcutta, 20-8 Grahams T Co.
10 Karagola, Durban, 27-8, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Sikh Rangoon, 20-8, T Morrison & Co.
2 Garada, 3,218, NF, NF, M M and Co.
3 Barpeta, 1,877 P. Gulf 20-8, M M & Co.
4 Varela, 1,932, Busrah, 22-8, M M and Co.
6 Jalajyoti, Karachi, 19-8, Scindia S N Co.
9 Mirzapore, 4,135, Japan NF, M M and Co.
10|11 Borneo Maru Kobe 20-8, O S Kaisha.
15 Indira, 278, Karachi, 20-8, The New Bombay Steamship Co. Ltd.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
11 Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, 22-8, L Naranji and Co.
A Gogra, Calcutta, NF M M & Co.
C | R Gandara, Rangoon, 21-8 M M & Co.
B Nurmahal, 3,380, Calcutta, NF, T Morrison and Co.
L|M Dalgoma, 3,571 22-8, M M and Co.
P Unicol, Marmagoa, 20-8, L Edwards Ltd.
Q Maur, Bangkok, 20-8, F F Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Padma 13-8-30.
Borneo Maru 13-8-30.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Ranpura 22-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Malwa, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. E.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Formosa 30-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG
Lichtenfels 25-8 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Aquileia 17-8-30, M Italiana.
Sumatra 22-8-30 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Cracovia 25-8-30 L Triestino.
FROM ROTTERDAM
Streefkerk 5-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM HULL
Bassano 17-8-30 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 14-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Trosthank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE
Boats of ss Castalia
(American Cotton) 11-8-30.
Kalavati 11-8-30.
Capodimonte 12-8-30.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru. 17-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore. 15-8 P & O S N Co.
Tambo Maru 29-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Penang Maru 17-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 24-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Rajputana, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Kedderpore, 11-9-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan, 12-9-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN
Khandalla, 30-8-30, M M and Co.
Karapraa, 13-9-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS
FOR LONDON.
Macedonia 23-8-30 P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, 25-8-30, M Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.
Braunfels, 20-8-30, L Edward Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK.
Unicol, 20-8-30, L Edward Ltd.

FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 27-8-30, M M and Co.
Ellora, NF, M M and Co.

FOR KARACHI.
City of Benares, 20-8-30, K N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vasna, NF, M M and Co.
Varela, 22-8-30, M M and Co.
Barpeta 20-8-30 M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.
Borneo Maru, 20-8-30, O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore, NF, P and O S N Co.
Rangoon Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Dalgoma, 21-8-30, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Gandara 21-8-30, M M and Co.
Sikh 20-8-30 T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, 20-8-30, F F Campbell.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Macedonia, 5,667, Morttor, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Braunfels 4,850 Voigt L Edward.

FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, 4,085, Zoppo, M Italiana

FOR NEW YORK.
City of New Castle F F Campbell and Co.
Unicol, 3,703, Milde, L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Borneo Maru, 4,261, Use, O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 3,637 Itani, N F Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vareis 1,932 Ramsay M M & Co.
Barpeta 1,877 Partridge M M & Co.
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Burdwan 2963 Nelson P & O. S. N. Co.

FOR KARACHI.
City of Benars, 4,477, K N Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Gandara 3100 Masters M M and Co.
Sikh 5,263 MacLean T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 3,147, Oliver, M M and Co.
Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Nirpura, 3,647, Radie, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.
Aug 18.

S S Macedonia for London.—2 bales cotton numdas and 2 cwts brassware, D Chellaram; 3,022 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Stal Bros; 2 bales animal skin, Cox and Kings Ltd; 2 bales woollen carpets, M M and Co; 20 cases Bristles, W H Brady and Co; 10 bals animal skin, H Govind, 13 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai; 39 bales animal skin, L Hassam; 12 bales animal skin, M Esmail.

For New York:—8 bales woollen carpets, M M and Co.

For Malta:—1 bale cotton carpets and 3 cwts brassware, D Chellaram.

S S Unicol for New York:—100 cwts gum karaya, J Meyer and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Rolli Bros.

For Philadelphia:—138 casks goat skin, Briskey Co.

S S Aquilia for Geneva:—55 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 110 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bale cotton raw, Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Naples:—110 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Braunfels for Rotterdam:—28 bales cow hides, D Abraham and Son; 110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Hamburg:—235 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 555 bales cotton raw, Rolli Bros.

For Bremen:—313 bales cotton raw, Rolli Bros.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 898 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co; 400 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros; 2,000 bales cotton raw, G Dossa and Co; 1,700 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Borneo Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, G Dossa and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—250 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trg Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Shanghai:—400 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros; 500 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co; 400 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co; 1,000 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 2,000 bales cotton raw, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David and Co; 3,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 1,600 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trg Co; 400 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton raw, V Curramsey.

For Osaka:—1,500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros

For Shanghai:—4,219 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ldt, 625 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trg Co.

IMPORTS
Aug. 18.

S S Sikh, Agent T M and Co, from Calcutta:—100 bags Liverpool salt, 550 Nos. Small drums, 291 casks coal pitch, 26 drums tar.

From Madras:—30 cases camphor, 60 bdles cotton waste, 100 bales cotton raw, 300 Nos. Gas cylinders.

From Tuticorin:—160 bales cotton, 34 bags tea Dust, 46 bags cardamoms.

From Calicut:—734 bags cocoanuts, 202 Jottas coir yarn, 96 jottas coir robes, 120 chests tea, 106 bales cotton.

From Badagara:—791 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—20 bdles sandlwood, 510 bags cocoanuts.

S S Varela, Agents M M and Co, from Busrah:—2,811 bags dates, 738 bags wheat.

From Karachi:—750 bags wheat, 356 bags rice, 389 bags Barley, 27 bags Chori, 388 bags what flour.

From Karachi:—27 bags Rice.

S S Narkunda, Agents M M and Co, from Habart:—336 cases jams.

From Melbourne:—181 bags peas, 20 bags dripping, 20 bales wool, 30 casks tallow.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

PICKETING OF COLLEGES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 17.

The picketing of the Fergusson College which was started four days ago, has become the chief topic among the students in particular. It is also occupying the attention of the public in some way and has figured in the columns of newspapers too. The picketing was commenced by certain lady volunteers of the 'Suta' Committee. The volunteers are allowed to stand at the doors of the class-rooms. About 20 of these lady volunteers are helped by a few students also. The volunteers prevented students and professors from entering their respective class-rooms when the lady volunteers made a chain with their hands, it is reported that Principal Mahajani called in his wife who broke the chain. The students who remain outside the college, make continuous noise and try to disturb the peaceful working of the classes. The professors request the noisy students to do their work quietly. Yesterday and to-day the College was closed. What happens on Monday has to be seen. The picketing is not conducted under the auspices either of the City Congress Committee or of the Satyagraha Mandal. Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhat, the leader of the picketing movement, has expressed her determination to carry on the movement and to extend it to other colleges also. "Kesari" also has strongly criticised picketing of colleges as unauthorised by the Congress Working Committee and by the Youth League. The students of Poona colleges in their Conference had decided to observe only three days' hartal which they did with success. A large majority of students themselves are said to be opposed to this sort of picketing or even to the immediate suspension of their studies, though they are certainly ready to devote a few hours daily to any national work of which they ae capable.

YERAVDA PRISONERS.

The treatment of political prisoners in the Yeravda Jail is growing more and more scandalous. Recently some prisoners from Sholapur and Nagar were released. They havve given statements under their own signatures making allegations of the harsh treatment they and other prisoners received. The Sholapur prisoners, it is alleged, were beaten severely and their photos with the scars are printed in "Kesari" of yesterday and a special leadnig article also has been written by the paper. These Sholapur prisoners, after their release, shouted "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jay" outside the jail-gate. For this, they were again taken back, kept in custody for some hours more and very roughly handled by the jail authorities. Such things are daily happening in the jail, abuses are, it is alleged, being showered on even respective prisoners, the work of grinding is imposed on even weak prisoners.

CROP OF CASES.

There is a regular large crop of cases, going on in the Courts here, more or less of a political nature. All the six accused in the Junnar procession case have been convicted by the Sub-Divisional of Poona and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at the highest. The case against Mr. Joglekar, pleader of that place, under Section 187, is going on. Against Mr. V. B. Daware, two cases are pending in connection with meetings held in the prohibited area of the Cantonment. In both these cases defence is being offered and the prosecution witnesses are subjected to severe cross-examination. In the cases Mr. Daware has made statements before the Courts in which he has referred to the policy of the Government in the matter of the prohibitory order. Some persons from Baramati are also being tried and their case has aroused much interest. The application for bail for Mr. Mehendale, the dictator of the Youth League, has been made and it is to be heard in the Sessions Court on Tuesday. The Cantonment Magistrate had sentenced Messrs. Dhir and Vaghire to Rs. 200 fine or to four months' hard labour. This sentence was illegal as the sentence in default of fine cannot be more than one-fourth of the maximum punishment under the section, which was six months. The sentence is, therefore, said to have been reduced now to four weeks. Much local interest has been stimulated by these cases.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FORWARD BUSINESS MUST BE OPENED.

Board Unwilling To Meet Popular Request.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

"Forward business must be opened" is the slogan uttered by every man around the Bombay Stock Exchange. Even Banks, invested and operators are in favour of re-opening of forward business, one fact becomes clear that the speculation enterprise which is carried on the Stock Exchange must be excessive or perhaps beyond the capacity and means of Brokers who require artificial protection. If this be the fact it must be said that the Share Bazar is also a legalised "gambling den." However on making inquiry, we understand there is an overwhelming majority in favour of re-opening of forward business immediately. If the Board is not willing to accede to the popular demand, it gives occasion to suspect that members of the Board or at least some of them may themselves be invalued in transactions which may put them in a difficult position If the Board honestly believes that there are genuine reasons behind their silence, it must call a general meeting and create opinion in its favour. If the Board lags in discharging its duty, it will be condemned by the public. However, we hope that the Board will reconsider its decision and will either re-open forward trading or will call a general meeting to know the sense of the Brokers.

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has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
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The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world. J8

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1930.

30,000 Persons Break Forest Law.

—:o:—

WEST KHANDESH SATYAGRAHIS PICK GRASS.

2.000 Women Participate.

OFFICERS DO NOT OBSTRUCT BUT TAKE DOWN NAMES OF LAW-BREAKERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Aug. 18.

At Diwala Mal, a mountain plateau of wonderous beauty, seven miles from Sakri (West Khandesh) nearly 30,000 people assembled from the whole district and broke the Forest Law on Gokul Ashtami (Sunday) Day. A party of some 125 police was placedat the border of the reserved forest with guns and 'lathis'. A cow was first ceremoniously worshipped, and photos of Gopal Krishna and Mahatmaji were garlanded. Swoddharak band of Dhulia played fine music. Hundreds of trumpets and drums were used. Several groups of peasant women sang national songs. Sjt. Atmaram Pundalik Kulkarni, a well-known pleader of Dhulia and prominent agriculturist of Sakri Taluka and Chairman of the School Board, West Khandesh Local Board, took a leading part and made a speech. He broke the Forest Law by picking grass from the reserved forest with an ocean of humanity following him. Almost all wore Gandhi caps. Police obstructed a little bit, but immediately gave way. Some Talatis, specially posted by Government, took down about forty names of law-breaking villagers. Most of the Police Forest officers were present on the scene. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent were reported to have been present somewhere near the scene.

More than 2,000 women took part in satyagraha. Nine doctors from Dhulia were present on the spot with an ambulance corps and a car bearing the Swastik symbol. The scene was imposing. Cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" and "Jungalka kayada tode diya", were heard all round. Contraband grass was taken by villagers in procession.

FOREST LAW SATYAGRAHA AT SEONI.

—:o:—

"Dictator" & Others Arrested.

(From A Correspondent.)

SEONI, Aug. 16.

District War Council sent a batch of four volunteers on the 15th inst. at Pakhara 9 miles from Seoni to break the forest law. As soon as they entered the Government reserved forest and cut grass, they were arrested and tried at Seoni. 3 volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment but the 4th to 3 months' R. I.

This morning, at 1 a.m. Mr. Bheansen, "Dictator," was arrested at his residence, and Mr. Premshankar Pandya organizer was arrested at 11 a.m. They were both tried render Sections 114, 109/379 and were sentenced to six months' R. I. A crowd of more than 3,000 people showered flowers on them. They were atonce taken off to the jail.

Another batch of four volunteers broke the forest law to-day at Khawasa in Seoni Distt. before a crowd of 6,000 people and cut grass. No arrests were made.

BAN ON CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS RE-IMPOSED.

Exercising Or Drilling On Azad Maidan Disallowed.

ORDER TO REMAIN IN FORCE FOR TWO MONTHS MORE FROM WEDNESDAY

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"A notification of the Government of Bombay, dated August 17, states:—

Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that there is danger to human life and safety and a likelihood of a riot or an affray in the City of Bombay, and whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that the following order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, dated the 20th June, 1930, issued under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. 1898 (V of 1898), should continue in force for a further period of two months from the 20th August, 1930:—

'Whereas it has been made to appear before me that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has been drilling, exercising and moving in formation its volunteers and other men in the Esplanade Maidan within sight of, and in proximity to, the Indian Infantry Regiments and whereas it appears that the conduct of the Congress volunteers and other bodies of persons who are drilling, exercising and moving in formation there is of such a nature as to lead to annoyance and to provoke a breach of the peace; and whereas I am of opinion that in order to prevent breach of public peace, riot or affray, immediate prevention is desirable, I, H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, do hereby order the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Congress volunteers and all other persons or body of persons, frequenting or visiting the Esplanade Maidan, except persons subject to Military Law, to abstain from exercising, drilling or moving in formation there for a period of two months from this date.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1930.

(Signed) H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.'

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of the said section, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said order shall remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 20th August, 1930."

A MUSLIM 'PIR

—:o:—

To Work For Hindu-Moslem Unity In Madaripur.

FARIDPUR, Aug. 13.

Pir Badshah Mea, who claims to be the religious leader of six lakhs of East Bengal Mussalmans, has joined the present movement. He has left Madaripur for the interior of the sub-division to work for Hindu-Muslim unity.—A. P.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Muslim Zemindar's Offer Of Service.

FARIDPUR, Aug. 13.

As a mark of protest against the Government's policy Choudhury Mouzzem Hossain, a Zemindar of Faridpur and a member of the A. I. C. C. has offered, by letter, his services to the Acting President of the Congress.—A. P.

DR. ANTROLIKAR OF SHOLAPUR.

—:o:—

"Treated Like Ordinary Convict"

GOES ON HUNGER STRIKE.

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 18.

Dr. K. B. Antrolikar, a prominent Congress worker, was convicted by the Sub-divisional Magistrate. Mr. Phanse under Section 117 for having incited people to break laws at Pandharpur. Dr. Antrolikar is already undergoing 18 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000 has been imposed on him for the same effence by the City Magistrate of Sholapur. He has again been convicted for 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 has been imposed, or in default to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentence to run consecutively.

Dr. Antrolikar is an M. B. B. S. of the Bombay University. He is being treated as an ordinary convict and no special treatment has been ordered by the Magistrate.

There is another case pending against Dr. Antrolikar before the Special Magistrate at Sholapur for having conspired to instigate persons to burn the Court buildings during the Sholapur riots in May last.

ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

Dr. Antrolikar, it transpires, has gone on hunger-strike. The exact reason is not known.—Free Press.

"PENYBRYN" TO THE RESCUE OF "TAHITI"

—:o:—

Passengers Transferred To "Ventura"

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Wellington.—Liner "Tahiti" reports by means of wireless that Norwegian steamer "Penybryn" is in sight and is speeding alongside and all are in readiness to transfer passengers.—Reuter.

The "Penybryn" is alongside of the "Tahiti" but the position of the latter is considered sufficiently re-assuring to defer transfer of passengers till the arrival of the larger steamer "Ventura" at 8 a.m. to-morrow. The "Penybryn" is standing by, but according to a message from the sloop "Veronica" she has only 100 tons of coal, and the "Tahiti" cannot last much longer.

Passengers and the crew of the "Tahiti" and also mails have been transferred to the "Ventura." The "Tahiti" has been abandoned.

A later message from the "Ventura" states that although passengers of the "Tahiti" have been transferred, the crew is still abroad the vessel.—Reuter.

C. P. Dictator Gets 6 Months R. I.

—:o:—

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 17.

Mr. Ghanashyan Singh Gupta, ex-M. L. C., Dictator and acting President of the C. P. Hindusthani Provincial Congress Committee was convicted under Sec. 3 of the Police Act. to 6 months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine for explaining at a public meeting and distributing to the Police the Resolution of the Congress Working Committee, regarding the duty of the Police and the Military.—Free Press.

SIR T. V. ACHARYA'S SON KILLED.

—:o:—

Victim Of A Riding Accident

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

Mr. Veeraraghavan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of East Godavari, aged 25, son of Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar was killed yesterday in a riding accident. He was undergoing survey training along with ten other Assistant Collectors at Poonamalle, a suburb of Madras. He went out on a riding exercise yesterday when the horse suddenly bolted and dashed against a cocoanut tree. Mr. Veeraraghavan lost control and fell sustaining serious injuries. He was at once removed to General Hospital where he died a few hours after admission. At the inquest to-day a verdict of accidental death was recorded. Much sympathy is felt for Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar who is expected here in a day or two.—A. P.

647 HOURS IN AIR.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 17.

St. Louis.—Airmen Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brien have landed, having flown for six hundred and forty-seven hours twenty-eight minutes thirty seconds.—Reuter.

THE "MERCURIAL" INDIAN.

—:o:—

His Boycott Of British Goods Only "Spectacular"

ANGLO-INDIAN JOURNALIST'S WORDS OF COMFORT!

Mr. A. E. Watson, London Editor, "Pioneer Press of India" writes in the "World's Press News," a London monthly journal:—

India has passed through many transitonal stages, but the present orgy of boycotting British goods can be regarded as one of the most temporary—where, indeed, it is not almost entirely illusionary. It must be remembered that the Indian is largely a person of impulse, and so emotional that he can best be described as mercurial. Above all, he desires the spectacular, and what could be more melodramatic than the public firing of foreign produce and the parade of country-made "khaddar"?

Iundia also is a country where there is little that is novel. Its reactions are invariably upon certain well-defined lines. The reaction to the present wave of unrest is as inevitable as the Indian is temperamental; and when this reaction comes about, which, with the Government's decision to take firmer action, cannot be long, we shall see the Indian, who amongst his other attributes is also an opportunist, buying in the cheapest and the most readily available market, quite irrespective of the fact whether the goods which he purchases are foreign or indigenous.

We all know what transpired when Mr. Gandhi waged his previous campaign of civil disobedience in 1919. Foreign, and particularly British, goods were boycotted, scores of rupees worth were actually destroyed, and those who refrained from the wearing of "khaddar" were labelled as traitors. Within a short time of the realisation of the failure of the disbedience campaign foreign goods were to be seen in every bazaar, and even those who had previously been most ardent in their advocacy of the wearing of "khaddar" were to be seen in store-made clothes.

ONLY A "PHASE" OF UNREST.

On this occasion, however, as upon others, British industrialsits sustained immense losses, because either by reasdn of their extreme caution or timidity they ceased adequately to represent their goods to the Indian public. The result was that when there came the revulsion of feeling against the supineness of the foreign boycott, other nations, particularly the Germans, the Japanese and the Americans, reaped the reward of their consistency and the continuity of their display.

Despite much that is said to the contrary, British goods still inspire the respect and the confidence of the Indian buyer, where, of course, he can secure these at competitive prices. The foreign buying, as opposed to British, which took place subsequent to the disturbances of 1919 and later, has targht the Indian a lesson which he is not likely to forget. The moment the present phase of unrest is over India will require British products. British manufacturers and exporters should bear this in mind, and not take too apprehensive or pessimistic a view on what is now happening in India.

LAW CLASSES RE-PICKETED

—:o:—

Mr. Abhyankar's Daughter Heads Volunteers.

NAGPUR, Aug. 18.

Law classes were again picketed this morning by girl volunteers headed by Miss Vimal, daughter of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Barrister, who is now in Jubbulpore jail. There was a large gathering in front of the University Buildings watching the developments. Law classes were again closed for today only and the college authorities are considering the situation.—A. P.

Chapter one of Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance has been applied to the Municipal area of Wazirabad in Gujranwala District.—A. P.

PUNITIVE TAX AT KATNI

—:o:—

Preparations For Non-Payment.

(From A Correspondent.)

KATNI, Aug. 16.

The local Government has sanctioned additional police for Katni for six months and punitive tax will be levied.

A public meeting was held on the 13th inst. Pandit Burgashanker Mehta the acting president of the provincial congress committee addressed the gathering. After congratulating the people for Additional police and punitive tax, he appealed them not to pay a single pie of the tax.

Another monster meeting was held on the 14th inst. under the presidentship of Pandit Pooranchand Sharma, the present Dictator. The students of the Benares university, who broke their journey on their way back from Bombay, addressed the meeting. After relating typical incidents of other places particularly of Bombay, they exhorted the people to carry on the non-violent struggle inaugurated by the saint of Sabarmati. Referring to the situation at Katni, they fervently appealed to the people not to pay the punitive tax.

Forest-Satyagraha is going on as usual. Four arrests were made on the 13th inst. Twelve persons have been arrested on the 15th inst., of whom four belong to Bilahri and eight to Rithi. It is reported that the arrested persons from Bilahri had taken no part in the Satyagraha.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST KAIRA POLICE.

—:o:—

National Flag Burnt.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

A petition, signed by about 150 prominent citizens of Ahmedabad in Kaira district, has been submitted to the President of the Mohomedabad Municipality, complaining about the Police highhandedness on the citizens of that place. The petition details various incidents mentioning inter alia, that respectable ladies are abused by the Police and that the National Flag from "Verai Mata," a public building, was forcibly taken down and burnt thus wounding the feelings of the citizens.

The signatories request the President to let them know what steps the President is going to take for stopping the Police moolum.—Free Press.

INTERVIEW IN JAIL.

—:o:—

A South African Example.

A correspondent writes to the "Manchester Guardian":—

A conservative member asked in the Commons if it were not a sign of weakness for the Government of India to allow Mr. Gandhi's chief political associated to confer with him while he was in prison, The questioner would perhaps be surprised to learn that in South Africa nearly twenty years ago, and under the Administration of no less firm a statesman than General Smuts, a similar meeting took place. The Government (the then Transvaal Government) was not content with allowing the interview to take place. It brought the interview about.

The occasion was one of those instances of injustise towards Mr. Gandhi and other British Indians in South Africa but for which there might perhaps have been no Gandhi question in India at all. General Smuts, as Colonial Secretary, at his wits' end how to deal with leader who was being followed into gaol by hundreds of other Indians, approached Mr. Gandhi through an intermediary with the object of finding out if he would agree to the number of educated Indians entering the Transvaal to live and work being limited if the Government on its part would subject them to no special disabilities 'Limited?" said Mr. Gandhi. "Yes, assuredly, limited to one, if it comes to that. It is the principle that matters, and the principle is that we as members of the empire are not going to be treated in another British country worse than any other people."

I know the facts because I took part in the interview.

IF ARTHUR MOORE WERE VICEROY!!

—:o:—

How He Would Have Saved India For The Empire.

Mr. Arthur Moore, in a letter to "The Statesman", writes:—

If Mr. Gandhi and the Working Committee of Congress had been locked up for six months in the beginning of January, when they proclaimed secession from the Empire, non-recognition of its laws and refusal of taxes, they would be free men now, and the civil disobedience movement would never have got going.

It seems a rather crude misrepresentation to suggest, as some of your correspondents do, that Government consists in "treating 'em rough" and that to hold the reasonable enough view that those who fail when called upon to discharge the duty of governing are unfit is the same thing as to demand more repression. Is not the art of Government to avoid the necessity for "repression", and is it not there that our Government's failure lies? How many Ordinances have we got?

At New Year in Lahore a comparatively small majority of the Congress procured a decision to secede from the Empire, hoist the flag of independence, and refuse to obey laws or pay taxes. The Government smiled paternally, and it was given out that no one would be prosecuted for his opinions.

On January 26 Independence Day was duly celebrated. War Councils were set up in all the towns, and with the free use of the telegraph offices, the Press and the platform, the whole country soon felt the influence of an enthusiastic revolutionary organisation.

Government continued to do nothing. The reason given to me when I inquired about this inaction was that Mr. Gandhi was a back number and that the proper way to treat him and his movement was with ridicule.

DISEASE IN GOVERNMENT.

It is easy to be wise after the event, and I should not speak now had I not made my protests in January and February.

These culminated in my published letter to Sir Darcy Lindsay dated February 19, at the time of the Patel incidents. I wrote: "It is to me crystal clear that the Government of India to-day is unequal to its responsibilities that there is in it no wisdom of firmness capable of protecting co-operators from non-co-operators or checking the plans of Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Committee for promoting a campaign for refusal of taxes."

At the same time I wrote to Mr. Villiers that the Patel affair "is only the symptoms of a disease in Government and Europeans must sooner or later take their stand."

The Government only realised that the situation was serious at the end of April. By that time the heather was ablaze. In January the whole movement could have been locked up in one railway carriage. To-day the jails will not hold the "volunteers". In that four months the impetus was gained, the damage done. The powerful minority which voted against Mr. Gandhi at Lahore went over to him months ago, convinced by Government inaction that he was on the road to success and that "Independence" was the true cry.

DRIVEN TO REPRESSION.

The stars may fall from Heaven, but the judgment of history will be that the men who, being called upon to keep the Crown's trust, stood idly by while revolution was begun failed in their duty.

Their thoughts were not set on law and order, on protecting the simple citizen, the victim, the villager. They were playing politics, idealistic politics if you like, but politics. They did not ask "Has so-and-so broken the law?" "Is he producing bloodshed?", "Is he bringing ruin to innocent people?" They asked: "Is he important?" "Should we arrest him now or wait another few months?" "What will happen if we arrest him?" "How will it affect the Round Table Conference?"

The result has been bloodshed, and the fault is the Government's and there will be more bloodshed so long as the Government thinks in these terms of intrigue. Like all weak Governments, it has been driven to repression. None of the Ordinances by which it now carries on would, in my judgment, have been necessary had it thought first of its duty to the people of India.

All this has nothing to do with consideration of the reforms. Whether the Government favours Dominion Status to-morrow or in ten years or in a hundred, its duty to the citizen was plain. What has been its reward? If we are to believe the Indian Press never has a Government been more hated and despised. It is true that some acknowledge Lord Irwin's deep sympathy with the ideal of progress to self-government, but they make this a reason for holding up the Government to greater execration.

LABOUR'S FAILURE.

The Home Government still rules India, and the source of our evils is the failure of Labour to govern. But we should do our part, and not condone the impetus officially given to secession durng its term, a possibility of which even an Indian Privy Councillor, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, now publicly talks.

Lastly, I would ask those who think that a call for further "repression", and who suggest that this is based on sordid financial considerations to reflect that to some of us the case appears the exact opposite. Never has there been such a glaring divorce between men's private views and the public professions of some of our advanced European spokesmen. Which is better—a liberalism which is frankly for the sake of immediate economic considerations and which they admit may prove ruinous to India in the end, or the views of the necessarily silent public servants, who at least are thinking about India?

Let us all think about India, and love the land we live in. The more we do so the less we shall believe that she can be saved by non-co-operators or the moral and economic ideas of the boycott. Those who sup with the devil require a longer spoon than we possess.

Labourers Pledge Allegiance To The Congress.

—:o:—

In order to show the great sympathy and support to the National Movement the labourers held a huge meeting, under the auspices of the Mandvi Ward Congress Committee, on Saturday night under the presidentship of Mr. Chaudhari, who left his service of Police Sergeant in Nasik District. Not less than 200 women, including a large number of Desh Sevikas, were present.

Mr. Chaudhari described his work as Police Sergeant and said that the words of Mahatmaji went straight into his heart so he at once left his post of Rs. 200 month.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwala said that every man, woman and even child must devote his or her few hours for the cause of the Motherland. That the present fight for Freedom was for all, so those Indians who would not take part in it would be unworthy sons and daughters of the Motherland.

Mrs. Youmanebai Ghodekar said that men only must not be the soldiers but women must go to fight for freedom, like the ancient Maratha queen.

Mr. Dwarkanath Javle congratulated Mr. Chaudhari.

Messrs. Acharekar and Thakur also addressed the meeting.

Rugby.—Late General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien was buried at Birkhamstead on Saturday. Memorial service was held in London at which the King was represented by General Sir Walter Braithwaite and Field-Marshal Duke of Connaught by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Duke of Northumberland had a quiet night on Saturday. Although his temperature remains rather high, the general strength is maintained.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Lord Birkenhead had a quiet night on Saturday and physically he is slightly stronger.—B. O. W.

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